INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

REGD. NO. B 1063

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 290 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

## IN THE WAKE OF PEASANT MIGRATION IN BORSAD

### Burnt Houses And Deserted Villages.

EX-MINISTER AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SEE THINGS FOR THEMSELVES

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Dec. 20.

Rev. Father Elwyn of the Poona Christ Seva Sangh and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, an Ex-Minister of the Government of Bombay along with Prof. J. C. Kumarappa of Gujarat Vidyapith Ahmedabad and Sjt. A. V. Thakkar the veteran social worker visited the villages of Borsad to see things for themselves and study the true facts of the situation in Gujarat. They went from village to village on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant met the people in taeir huts in the migration area and took down their statements. They inquired regarding the allegations of police and Revenue officers' excesses, saw the desolate houses and the deserted villages and also the last remains of the burnt houses.

On the 15th instant they visited the huts in the villages of Bochasan, Gorel and Dabhasi and took down the statements of the owners of the water pumps in these villages which have been attached for a paltry sum of a few rupees and rendered useless by removal of the important parts of those pumps. Then they proceeded to Khanpur and Saijpur. They saw the ruins of the houses and also met the head man of Saijpur.

IN THE HUTS OF PEASANTS.

Then they proceeded to Ras where they passed the nights in the camp of the farmers who have migrated.

The villagers very vividly narrated how the confiscated lands were given over to the Barias and Patanwadias and how some of these people took away the valuable crops and broke open deserted houses and seized the things they could lay their hands upon.

BURNT HOUSES.

On the morning of 16th instant, they visited Vasana, looked at the three burnt houses and were astonished to find one two-storied building entirely reduced to ashes. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai met the headman who stays in the same street in which the burnt houses are situated.

In the afternoon they went to Dhundhakuva and took down the statements of the people of Vahera whose houses have also been burnt. In the evening they proceeded to Vadala, a former mukhi of which had been done to death a few days ago. On the morning of 17th instant they proceeded on their way to Sunav and six other Satyagrahi villagers but on the way stopped at the huts of the peasants of Ruplapura and Davolpura and learnt the full details of the incident that happened in the Gaekwad territories on the 14th instant between the peasants and Pathans of Petlad as a result of which three of the peasants got severely injured and 7 of the Pathans and their hirelings caught hold of and handed over to the State Authorities for legal action. Then they went to Palaj and saw the ruins of the six houses burnt recently, proceeded to Isnav and Pimplav and saw the three pumps in Pimplav rendered useless for work and the library premises illegally attached as headquarters of an unlawful institution.

Then they proceeded to Sunav and saw the pumps which have been damaged to the extent of Rs. 9,000 and also noted the great loss of Rs. 35,000 inflicted on the crops due to the pumps ceasing to supply water.

In all the villages they visited they found abundant indication of the determination and self-sacrifice of the peasants.

## NEW DEVICE TO DISPOSE OF LANDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, December 20.

Frantic efforts are being made by officialdom to dispose of "confiscated lands. The want of purchasers for the "confiscated" lands has become a veritable puzzle. How to solve it, is the question that has been worrying them all these days. The solidarity of the peasantry has put officialdom out of their wits. The latest experiment in the futile game was tried in the Bajipura village in the Bardoli Taluka, of course without avail. This device was to persuade the Dublas (the workers in the fields) to take up the lands.

Dublas of Bajipura, village, were approached by an officer and made the following offer: "We shall demand only Rs. 5 per vingha of confiscated land. You can carry away all the Jowari and cotton crops. I have taken all the trouble of coming down to your place only for your welfare. If you accept my offer, I tell you this is a golden opportunity to be rich."

The poor but intelligent Dublas who have been witness to all that is happening in the Taluka have now seen through the game After the official had finished, they politely declined the offer. They told him: "The real owners of the forfeited fields are our farmer masters who have maintained all this life. Even if you give these fields as a gift, they are "haram" to us. Moreover, how are we, who have not even a few annas to buy five yards of cloth to protect us from the biting cold, to get rupees to purchase lands?"

The official had to return disappointed. He however attached some cement bags, bedsteads, etc., attached from the locked houses of three defaulters.

A Vethia from Mayapur village in Vyara Taluka in Baroda State was sent by the Talati on Baroda State Service to Bajipura (Bardoli) to get a signature from Javerchand Khumaji on a summons. The Sub-Inspector of police, stopped the Vethia and asked him where from he came. The poor Vethia replied: "from Mayapur." He was asked to clear out at once.

With this warning to the Vethia and an order to the police to remove the attached properties to Valod, the police officer left the place.

## SEVIKAS SENTENCED FOR PICKETING.

### Looting Of Crops In Village.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, December 21.

Sjt. Dahyabhai Jinabhai Chauhan, a volunteer of Sunav Satyagraha Camp has been arrested on 18th instant by the Sub-Inspector of Virsad.

Barias of 17 villages—Bochasan, Dabhasi, Khanpur, Saigpur, Ashe, Virol, Dhundhakuva, Khadol and other villages—have at a recent meeting resolved to stand by the people in their fight for freedom.

Looting of valuable crops continues Everyday come the reports of crops, valued at hundreds of rupees, being cut down and removed. On the 18th instant 5 fields were invaded by balmashes and pulse (tuver) and cotton crops from about 4 acres of land cut down and removed.

Sjt. Bhajibhai Ajubhai of Ras has been cultivating the field of Sjt. Punjabhai Parekh of Borsad. On 18th instant, at midnight about twenty badmashas went to the field. These badmashas are alleged to have threatened the wife of Zera Umed anl her son, if they created any uproar. These badmashes then cut down nearly 40 maunds of pulse (tuver crops) from that field of 3 bighas. Names of 16 of the badmashes have been given by the woman.

SEVIKAS SENTENCED.

Shrimatis Laxmiben and Godavariben, two sevikas from Ashram who were arrested while peacefully picketing the liquor shop at Borsad, have been sentenced to 1-1/2 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or 15 days more.

As a result of intensive picketing the foreign cloth merchants of Borsad are thinking of stopping the sale of their stocks of foreign cloths and get them sealed.

## Sen Gupta And Wife On Hunger-Strike.

FOR PUTTING WOMEN IN "C" CLASS.

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta are reported to be among a number of prisoners and undertrials in Delhi Jail who are on hunger strike as a protest against award of "C" class to 24 ladies sentenced on Saturday last in connection with liquor shop picketing.

## 40 LADIES HUNGERSTRIKE.

### PROTEST AGAINST "C" CLASS AWARD

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Forty ladies, both undertrials and convicts, have gone on hungerstrike in the jail as a protest against the award of "C" class to 24 ladies on Saturday last.—A. P.

## Women Hunger-Strikers Faint.

NEW DELHI, December 23.

It is stated that some ladies fainted to-day as a result of hunger. The Congress has announced a hartal in the city followed by a procession and a public meeting as a protest against the award of C Class to twenty-four ladies. Another public meeting will be held to-morrow to protest against the award of heavy sentences to ladies on Saturday.

POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSION.

As announced by Congress a procession with flags and placards paraded Chandni Chowk and as it reached the Central police station, a large number of policemen stopped the procession, snatched away flags and placards and dispersed the demonstrators. No arrests were made.—A. P.

## DELHI MOCK FUNERAL DISPERSED

NEW DELHI, December 22.

Last evening Congress made another attempt to lead a mock funeral procession through the streets of Delhi. Police seized the donkey which was kept at the head of the procession which was led by twenty ladies. No arrests were male.—A. P.

## DELHI LIQUOR SHOP PICKETERS ARRESTED.

DELHI, December 22.

Seven more picketers were arrested to-day in connection with Congress picketing at the shop of a certain liquor vendor. Congressmen have called another hartal and handbills have been circulated alvising social boycott of the vendor concerned.

Eight of the ladies sentenced on Saturday have been released on giving a written undertaking not to take part in the Congress movement.—A. P.

## SAVE SHOLAPUR CONDEMNED

### Spate Of Telegrams To Viceroy.

The following are some telegrams that have been sent by the various associations to H. E. the Viceroy requesting him to exercise his prerogative of mercy in favour of the 4 condemned Sholapur prisoners.

Sjt. Amratlal Raychand Jhaveri writes:—

The following telegram has been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy as per resolution of the General Committee of the Sthanakwasi Jain Conference, which met in Bombay on Sunday the 21st instant urging to commute the death sentences passed on four Sholapur men.

"All India Shwetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference general committee earnestly appeal His Excellency to exercise privilege of mercy and to commute the death sentences of the four Sholapur prisoners as widespread belief prevails that there was mis-carriage of Justice on account of the trial being conducted under te terror of Martial Law and defence was handicapped also one senior experienced High Court Judge differing. Such an act of His Excellency will be not only graceful but will considerably allay public feeling.

JAINS' REQUEST.

"Sthanakwasi Jain Community Bombay request His Excellency exercise prerogative of mercy and commute death sentences passed on Sholapur convicts."

PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

"Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association earnestly implore His Excellency to commute death sentences of Sholapur Prisoners into imprisonment. Such an act of mercy will greatly be appreciated by the Mercantile Community.

COMMISSION AGENTS' APPEAL.

"The Bombay Commission Agents Association fervently appeals to your Excellency to show mercy to four Sholapur convicts by exercising Your right of prerogative and commuting death sentence."

CHEMISTS' VOICE.

"I am directed to forward for the earnest consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy the following resolution passed by special General meeting of the Bombay Chemists and Druggists Association. This meeting resolves to approach His Excellency the Viceroy with earnest prayer that the appeal for mercy lodged by the Sholapur convicts be accepted and sentence be commuted one of imprisonment. The Association feels that this is just the case for an occasion to exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy and commutation of sentence particularly when the public generally believe these accused not deserving extreme penalty. The Association therefore prays for early exercise of Royal prerogative of mercy."

TILAK UTSAV MANDAL.

"The Lokamanya Tilak Utsav Mandal Managing Committee urges His Excellency The Viceroy to show mercy for Sholapur Prisoners. Public opinion strongly feels death sentence would be grave miscarriage of justice."

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

"On behalf of the Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, I earnestly pray Your Excellency to commute the death sentence of four Sholapur prisoners as there is a public belief that there was mis-carriage of justice for the reason that the trial was held under the terms of Martial Law and defence was handicapped also one senior High Court Judge deffered. Such an act of your Excellency will be not only elegant but will also calm public feelings."

## GENERAL AVARI IN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

### Threatens Hunger-Strike Unless Removed.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

General Avari, who is in lunatic asiyum, is said to have written to the local Government threatening to commence hunger strike, if not removed to Jail.

Akhil Bharatiya Charkha Sangh will hold Khadi Exhibition here on 24th, lasting for one week.

## NADIR SHAH'S CLEMENCY

### Bacho Saka's Followers Released

PESHAWAR CITY Dec. 22.

At a recent Durbar held at Kabul His Majesty the King Nadirshah released 416 followers of Baccha Sakka who early this year unsuccessfully rose up against King Nadir Shah under the robber Khan Mohmamed who was one of Baccha Sakka's general and who was later beheaded at Kabul.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE STATES CONGRESS.

TRIVANDRUM, December 22.

The All Travancore States Congress Conference passed a resolution to establish All-Travancore States Congress on the model of the National Congress.—A. P.

ITALIAN SEA-PLANE SQUADRON IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, December 22.

Paris.—General Balbos sea-plane squadron arrived at Kenitra (Morocco) this after-noon.—Reuter.

MURAD'S SOLO FLIGHT.

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Mr. A. M. Murad who is competing for the Agha Khan's prize for a solo flight to Cape Town arrived here at 4 p. m. to-day from Allahabad. He leaves to-morrow at 8 in the morning for Aligarh from where he will proceed to Hyderabad (Sind) and on to Karachi. A. P.

## Lathi Charge On Congressmen While On Picnic.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The "Hindu's" Cocanada correspondent wires that severe lathi charge took place last evening at Peddapuram were a large party of Congressmen were at a picnic.—A. P.

## LONDON ENVELOPED IN DENSE FOG.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rugby.—London again this morning was blanketed in dense fog and flares were burning at important crossroads. There was general slowing down of traffic and in parts where particularly dense patches occurred it was seriously delayed. Although reduced fog services were running on suburban railway, the system of automatic signalling enabled trains to continue without extensive disorganisation.

Fog was widespread throughout the country and particularly bad in east and southeast coast although Southampton experienced clear sunshine.

Croydon and Lympne air ports were within fog berth.

Yesterday South London experienced particularly dense fog and Sunday traffic which was considerable owing to bright weather in other districts which tempted drivers to coast, was much delayed on Eastbourne and Brighton arterial roads.—B. O. W.

DELHI MUSLIM ASSOCIATION'S WIRE TO AGAKHAN.

NEW DELHI, December 22.

The President of the Delhi Muslim Association has sent the following cable to the President of the Round Table Conference and His Highness the Aga Khan. "Delhi Muslim Association re-iterate decision of the All-India Muslim All-Parties Conference and further demands one seat in the Central Legislature for Musalmans of Delhi by separate electorate."—A. P.

## FRANCHISE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETS.

### Seats For Women In Legislatures.

LONON, Dec. 22.

Franchise Sub-Committee and Federal Structure Sub-Committee met this morning. The former continued general debate. General opinion favoured appreciable extension and broader basis.

The latter embarked on a consideration of heads four and five. Lord Sankey pointing out that previous discussion had shown consensus of opinion in favour of two chambers, indicated the lines on which the question of number of members of the two chambers might be considered.

SEATS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Subbarayan and Begum Shah Nawaz have submitted to the Franchise Sub-Committee a memorandum on the political status of women under new constitution, urging the adoption of franchise qualification giving women due weight in elections and also advocating temporary arrangement securing for women status in legislatures.—Reuter.

## ROYAL FAMILY LEAVES FOR SANDRINGHAM

LONOON, Dec. 22.

The King and Queen with their grand daughters Elizabeth and Margaret and the Duke of York left Kingscross for Sandringham to spend the Christmas with their family, including the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York and Prince George. Their Majesties were very cheerful and they were photographed at station. They departed amid cheers of the crowd.—Reuter.

## MAHOMED ALI PASSES GOOD NIGHT.

LONDON, December 22.

Moulana Muhammed Ali passed good night and slept well.—Reuter.

FRENCH INDIAN FISCAL POLICY

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 22.

Presenting the report on the budget in the French India Assembly, the President of the Financial Commission dwelt on the importance of changing the present fiscal policy of French India, as it was not in consonance with modern requirements. He hoped that the new Government would release the importance, of questions of policy and would appoint a committee, as recommended by the Assembly, to revise the fiscal system.—A. P.

## SHIVANANDJI'S DEPORTATION ORDER

### Settlement In Sight.

(From our correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 22.

Sjt. Shivannandji has disobeyed the deportation order passed against him by Bhavnagar State and a meeting has held at six last evening to deliver him to the Police.

At six Sjt. Shivanandji was garlanded and the people were anxiously waiting, but some leading citizens came to the meeting and announced that as they were moving in the matter and were trying to bring about an amicable settlement the State has decided to postpone the execution of the order for twenty four hours. The people were then asked to disperse peacefully which they did.

A hundred youths are still sitting at "Ghogh Bori's" shop in connection with their decision to carry on mass picketing there till his foreign stocks are sealed. Sjt. Fulchandbhai is not yet served with the deportation order issued by the council.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date December 22:—s. s "Sutherland" (Liner Sutherland Steamship Company. Agents Messrs. Kalyanji Mavji and Co.) left Port Okha on 21st December for Marmagao in ballast.—A. P.

## LOOTING OF CROPS IN BERAR VILLAGES

### Armed Gangs Of Desperadaes At Work All Over Province

MONEY-LENDERS TAKE TO THEIR HEELS.

MEHKAR, December 22.

The Secretary, Bar Association, of Mehkar (Berar) writes:—

A violent "Communist" mass movement has been started all of a sudden, since about a week by Muslims "Untouchables" and "Marathas" is Fattekherda circle of Mehkas Taluq in Berar.

It is directed against capitalists specially Saojis, Marwaris and Brahmins. Standing crops in fields are being looted whole-sale by batches consisting of even 500 persons in broad daylight with beat of drums, setting fire to heaps of grass, looting of houses and cotton carts, compelling labourers and servants with various threats to give up services, turning Marwari Banias out of their houses and villages. Life and honour is in danger and complaints to police have proved abortive.

Villagers Loot Sahukars' Fields.

Mr. Y M. Kale, MLC, wires from Buldana, Berar, under date December 22:—

A strong movement of looting of standing crops from fields belonging to Marwari and other money lenders and big landholders is afoot in a number of villages in the Buldana District.

Numerous fields are looted by villagers arriving in big gangs, some of whom do it in open daylight. Sahukars and their servants are threatened with violence. Several of these have left the villages with their families.—A. P.

## Berar "War" Council Secretary Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA, December 22.

Mr. Marathe, Secretary, Berar Provincial "War" Council was arrested this morning under 124-A while coming to office from the volunteer camp. Dr. Garde prominent worker of Akola and Sjts. Namdeo anl Sontakke the former a student of the National School and the latter a worker in Murtizapur taluk were arrested under sections 108-A and 117 Criminal Law Amendment Act, respectively.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 10.02 |
| To-day's opening rate | 10.06 |
| Difference | +.04 |
| To-day's closing rate | 9.94 |
| Difference | —.08 |

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.23 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.29 |
| Difference | +.06 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.31 |
| Difference | +.08 |

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Everywhere, CANVASSERS for a Premier Indian Insurance Company. Experience not needed. Influential persons should apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3901

WANTED—Intelligent WOMAN or GIRL, any caste to look after two small children, must be good, needle woman. Apply Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3962

WANTED—CLERK, knowing fair Gujarati, English Correspondence, Type-writing. Apply sharp or see MONJI VISHRAM & CO., Chemists, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.
A R 3958

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—PROFESSOR (Mathematics), Lady Doctors, Nurses, Lady Typists, Lady Teachers (Matric), Sales girls, consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3961

WANTED.— Well-established SALESMEN for German Patent Medicines, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Wines, Provisions, Electric Goods and Sundries, etc. on Commission basis only. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", stating previous experiences and Commission expected with one anna stamp.
A R 3960

WANTED—A Qualified OVERSEER, experienced in estimating and roads and construction work on pay Rs. 90-5-125 plus cycle allowance of Rs. 10 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials, previous experience, age, caste, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 5th of January, 1931. (Sd.) K. H. JOSHI, President, Kalyan Municipality.
A 2246

WANTED—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Jaswant Female Hospital, Jodhpur. Scale of pay Rs. 200—12—440 according to qualifications: Rs. 20 conveyance allowance: Rs. 20 House rent: candidates must be capable of taking charge of the Hospital during absence of the Superintendent. Apply with copies of qualifications and present pay to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Jaswant Female Hospital, Jodhpur.
A 2243

WANTED—SHARE BROKERS on Liberal Commission for selling shares of Indian Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3939

RETAIL AGENTS WANTED for pure Indian handloom suitings, shirtings, Silks and Banians. Liberal terms. Big money-making opportunity. Apply to Manufacturer to Box No. 516 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3893

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

### Educational

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M R 3861

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SUPERIOR OFFICE PREMISES TO LET in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, close to all the leading Banks. Any area from 2000 to 6000 sq. ft. Apply MR. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
C 2207

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—GROUND FLOOR of Navsari Buildings, area about 4500 sq. ft. with basement 600 sq. ft. Very suitable for Show Room, or Offices. Apply MR. MISTRI, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
C 2208

### Loans

WANTED On 500 Monthly—Sound, established, well-known business. Investment Rs. 2,400. Particulars from Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3949

### Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—One second hand COTTON BAILING PRESS in working order with half furnisher and furnisher of 17 feet base care. MESSRS. TALOKCHAND CHIRANJILAL and CO., Bombay 2.
N R3907

### Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

YOUR FUTURE ACCURATELY told through YOGIC MEDITATION. Data not required. Send twelve anna stamps. "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R 3956

IMPORTANT EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORT FIRM seeks competent and well introduced agent for the sale of their cottons. First class bank reference essential. Please apply to COTTON FIRM. P. O. B. 1013, Alexandria (Egypt).
T 2248

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|---|---|
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THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1930.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 13th December, 1930, to TUESDAY, 23rd December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1930.
2172

### Public Notices

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1931, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following:—

(1) To pass the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for S. Y. 1986 ended Aso Vad 30th (21st October, 1930).
(2) To adopt the report of the Managing Committee.
(3) To elect a New Committee, a President, two Vice-Presidents and two Hon. Secretaries for S. Y. 1987.
(4) To appoint Auditors for S. Y. 1987 and fix their remuneration.
(5) To fix additional number of members to be admitted during S. Y. 1987.

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, dated 15th December, 1930.
2247

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December to 10th January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th December, 1930.
2249

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have retired as partners from the firm styled "Gramophone Mart", dealing in Gramophones, Records, etc., situated at Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road from 21st October, 1930, and that our rights and liabilities in that firm have ceased from that date, and that Mr. DWARKADAS MADHAVJI as taken over all rights, assets and liabilities of the said firm.

JAGJIWANDAS DOSABHAI & CO.
R3957

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LTD.

INTERIM DIVIDEND 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has declared an Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 4 per cent per annum. Payment will be made on the shareholder's personal application or written instructions to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board.
F. W. RICHINGS.
Secretary.
Hulsdorf Mills,
P. O. Box 281, Colombo.
17th December, 1930.
2250

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
[illegible] Bombay, Fort
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. [illegible]

### Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DHARAVI ROAD.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Desai & Co. Attorneys for Sha. Anadaji Sawaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Abdeenbhoy Peerbhoy the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th December 1921 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Propety on Tuesday the 23rd December, 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All those pieces of Lands lying and being at Dharavi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay Containing 11982 Square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2, 11, 2, 2, 13, 17, 22 and 20, New Nos. 15836, 2|15772, 15838, A|15775, A|15752, E|15768, 16512, and 16510, New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4|291 and part of 2|292, part of 5|292, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10|292, and part of 11, 1|292, 289, 3746 part of 3747 part of 292, and 293 and part of 3765 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by property of Beits and Company, on the South by property of Rustomji Mancherji Kooke, on the East by Dharavi Road, and on the West by Mahim River and which said pieces of Lands are assessed by the Assessor and and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6134, 6135, 6136 (1 and 2) 6137, 6138, (1 and 2) 6139, 6140 (1 and 2) and street Nos. 23, 24, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 27A, 28, 29, 29A.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, BY ROBERTS WIMBRIDGE AND OTHERS, COLLARD & COLLARD'S PIANO, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 77, Warden Road, opp. the Battery on Sunday the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) very valuable and handsome made to order, dining, drawing and bed room and verandah furniture, rich glass, crockery, leather lined and fancy chesterfield suites, silver cabinets and book cases, H. M. V. portable gramophone, Collard and Collard's piano, carpets, Jacobean bedsteads, with box mattresses, highly polished dining table sideboard and chairs to match, specially made mirror almirahs, dressing table, reclining sofas, ice chest, meatsafe, hat stand &c., &c.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room, most durable and decent Duco Paints, Mahogany and Walnut Polished Bungalow Furniture, Chesterfield Suits, Singer Sewing Machine, Gramophones, Electric Lamps, very valuable Carpet, Cabinets, Silver Show-cases, etc., etc., at Vaz Building, Harvey Road, near Gamdevi Police Station. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 2 p.m. (S. T.), of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, fireproof safes, gramophones, E. lamps, Chesterfield suits, etc., etc., at our above Show Room.

VORA & CO.

Awarded Medal and Certificates in Exhibitions
VAMAN CHARAK
For extracting Sugar-cane Juice with hand. Even boys & girls work on it. Just apply to-day with remittance of Rs.5 to-
M. JANARDAN & Co.
Bombay 4
Price No. 1 Rs.20, No 2 Rs. 15.

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From the Realms of Magic to the Fairy Film Land.
Dr. ALVARO, The UNRIVALLED WIZARD in a new role—Presents his fancy Picture

**ZALIM ZULEKHA**

A prodigious screen marvel reproducing in vivid colours the sweet Arabian Nights, desert adventures, grim jealousies, and poisonous shafts of incensed heart.

At **Royal Opera House** NEXT SATURDAY COMMENCING

The most wondrous scenes of oriental romance will send you into thrills.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Surya Film Co.'s. Masterpiece Drama.

**Sitamgar**

In 11 Parts.

Prominent Stars—

Miss LAXMI,
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BANARASI BULBULL.

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**EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
He comes again to charm and entertain you.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
THE LOVE PARADE
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD.
The Picture that all Bombay raved about.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**
6-30 & 10 p.m.
The New All-Talking Laugh Sensation.
DIVORCE MADE EASY.
Featuring
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
MARIE PREVOST
His Painless Separation Methods will rock you with glee.

**EMPRESS TALKIES.**
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
William Fox's Movietone Musical Romance
HAPPY DAYS
With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL
and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

**Rialto Talkies**
From Wednesday 24th to Sunday 28th December only
EVERY MORNING AT 10 A. M.
BUSTER KEATON
In
"SPITE MARRIAGE"

COME TO
**PATHE**
for The XMAS SPIRIT

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
Daily Showing Two Shows at 6-30 & 9-30
GLORY OF INDIA
A Stupendous picture-prodigy depicting the heroic sacrifices of men and women for motherland.
Extra Show on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 3-30 P.M.
BEST CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

**THE CAPITOL**
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OUR X'MAS SPECIAL!
Better than "Devil-May-Care"!

SEE RAMON NOVARRO
Dance the Spanish Tango!
Free List Suspended

**PATHE**
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Wednesday X'MAS DAY, Boxing at 4 p.m.
DOROTHY MACKAILL
AND
JACK MULHALL

with
MICKEY MOUSE
IN
FIRE FIGHTERS
Two Reel All-Talking Comedy
AND
Pathe Super Sound Gazette.
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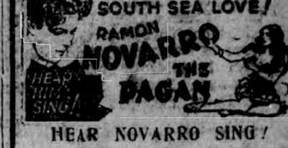
**Rialto Talkies**
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

| UNSURPASSED BONUS | |
|---|---|
| Bonus per | 1000 p. a. |
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18 |

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,61,933.
(2) Total individual Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, NASAL CATARRH, ETC., ETC. Why suffer? Try Dr. Paul's Amrita Pills and get cured. Prompt relief, and permanent cure guaranteed. Small Phial Re. 1. Large Phial Rs. 2. V. P. Extra. S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, (H.W.), 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

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**Your Weekly LIFE READING**
By GANDHI JOTISHJEE.

Please send copy of your Horoscope, or the time and date of your Birth or the time of writing your letter and your age, and we will send you Life-reading giving details of the events for every week. It is needless to say that our readings would be of immense good to you. We will also suggest to you the solutions and remedies prescribed in Shastras to guard you against any evil influences of Planets and all other difficulties. Charge for reading for one year Rs. 10. V. P. Charges As. 6. Please write your address very clearly in capital types.

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That Irritating COUGH

EVERYONE knows that dry, harassing 'throat cough'—the persistent tickling in the throat—the feeling of obstruction and irritation at the top of the windpipe.

Unless treated with Peps, such a cough may cause weeks of annoyance besides straining the delicate membranes and paving the way for more serious trouble.

Peps are a *breathe-able* medicine in handy tablet form. They offer a pleasant and most effective remedy for all coughs, particularly so for coughs caused by voice strain, weakness or irritation in the throat, and by excessive smoking.

Take Peps regularly for throat and chest protection. Slip one into your mouth often during the day. As a Peps tablet dissolves, it gives off agreeable soothing and antiseptic fumes which are breathed into all passages to the lungs.

Peps will soothe and disinfect the irritated membranes, invigorate your throat, clear the bronchials and enable you to breathe freely.

Singers, public speakers and Army officers find Peps invaluable for preventing hoarseness, huskiness, colds, relaxed throat, etc. They give immediate relief in cold-on-the-chest, bronchitis, etc.

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BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles Price Re. One. Direct from Agents:-Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Derwent Rd., Entally, Calcutta; Gaws & Co., Ltd., Dharwi Rd., Bombay; Gadiya & Co., China Bazaar St., Madras; M. G. Khakani & Co., Zipkistone St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is separately wrapped in pure tinfoil. Full directions are enclosed


## RESTRICTING OUTPUT OF COTTON.

—:o:—

### Propaganda For Reduction In Acreage.

Lancastrian writes in "Manchester Guardian."—(Commercial).

The cotton market has been quiet during the past week, with quotations slightly lower. The statistical position shows no appreciable improvement, and it is quite evident that the present price is not creating that confidence which in other seasons has been initiated at this level. It is contended that the current cheapness of the raw material is not being passed on to the consumer, but the reports from the different textile-producing countries of the world contained in the "Bulletin" of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations indicate that their prices are so unremunerative that curtailed production is necessary everywhere. So that not only is the price of cotton being passed on but more out of the pockets of the spinners and manufacturers as well.

No doubt some of the losses are incurred by heavy taxation, but a comparison of the cloth prices of to-day and of 1926 will reveal that undoubtedly the desirability of keeping machinery running has necessitated further reductions in price which have been given to the consumer. The real causes of lack of buying activity are that the industrial world is on the shifting sands of changing cost production and that the losses of the raw commodity producers have been large in the past twelve months. There is thus a probability of a reduction in cloth prices and a weakened purchasing power, and the incidence of these two factors does not inspire business activity. It would appear that the first real restorative of commercial activity must come from threatened reduction of supplies, and those raw materials which require the least industrial process for ultimate consumption should be in the healthiest position. Cotton, unfortunately, requires many processes before reaching the consumer, and therefore drastic reduction in prospective supply would be necessary before the same confidence could be developed.

PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY.

The paramount problem of prospective supply, therefore, is going to be one of the most important factors in the cotton market, for it is from this beginning that cotton revival will arise. Present consumption of American cotton is at the rate of 11,000,000 bales a year, and if this is maintained throughout the season, of which a third is now gone, it would leave an enormous carry-over of 9,000,000 bales. In view of the fact that the present price makes no impression on demand, it is not surprising to hear of the formation of the Southern Cotton Reduction Association. Its object apparently, is to bind together the bankers of the cotton belt—a diminishing community according to reports—in an undertaking that no money is to be loaned to cotton-growers who will not reduce their acreage by at least 25 per cent.

There is no doubt that a lot will be heard of acreage reduction, as in former years, but it must not be forgotten that the land will be utilised for what will show the greatest prospective remuneration. Mr. N. S. Pearse, in his report, says that the average cost of production of American cotton last season was between 14 and 16 cents per pound and the cost this season is likely to be at least 1½ cent per pound cheaper. Looking at October futures in New York, the price is just under 12 cents to-day and the closeness of present cost and future price generate misgivings as to the success of the avowed aims of the Reduction Association. It is too early to form ideas of next season's acreage, but the cotton observer should be sceptical if projected propaganda in the South when in reality it is meant for others.

The American cotton market has now two opposing forces in its camp; (1) the agents of the Federal Farm Board, supporting the price directly and "ipso facto" production, and (2) the Southern Cotton Reduction Association, out for records in achievement. The odds lie heavily on number one.

WHY THERE IS NO CONFIDENCE

It is customary for "Christmas" cotton to be put on the market in the next few weeks, and the American Cotton Co-operative Association will probably have more "futures" to buy if it is intent on stabilising the price at these levels. The report on this season's production to December 1 will be issued on December 8, but it is not anticipated that it will have much effect on prices. The hope of rising prices should be founded on lower values in December, for without a decline from current levels the prospects will be poor. There is an artificiality about the cotton market that does not inspire confidence.

## REVISION OF DEBTS?

—:o:—

### American Banker Visits Europe.

World policy regarding gold and the payment of war debts may undergo a complete change as the result of a visit to Europe of Mr. G. L. Harrison, head of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Harrison's visit ends to-day.

He has spent three weeks in secret conference with the greatest bankers of Great Britain, France and Germany investigating the world-tide of industrial depression, and it is known that he has delved deeply into the question of war debts revision.

When he leaves for America this morning he will have gained the views and experiences of among others.

Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England:

M. Monet, head of the Bank of France; and

Dr. Luther, head of the German Reichsbank.

GOLD DISTRIBUTION.

It is believed that he returns with the settled view that one of the most important needs of an industrially sick world to-day is a better gold distribution.

Linked up with the question of gold distribution is the question of international debt, to which he has devoted much of his time.

He came here aware that there is a growing movement in America for a revision of debt because it is now realised there that the huge debt payments to America prevent Europe, from buying more American goods.

Now he has heard in France that leading financiers there hold the view that gold in vaults can be a handicap instead of an asset.

One early change that may follow his visit may be the adoption of a new policy of gold distribution.

It is probable that in order to get gold into active circulation again the exchange of international credits will be stimulated.

America would presumably advance credit to other nations whose gold reserves are becoming dangerously low.—"Daily Herald."

## LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

| Names. | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ord., | 0 3 0 |
| London Tin Corporation Ord. | 0 7 9 |
| Turner & Newall | 1 18 9 |
| Associated Electrical Industries | 1 1 3 |
| Attock Oil | 1 0 0 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1 4 0 |
| Underground Electric Railways | 1 4 6 |
| Electric Supply Corpn | 2 8 9 |
| Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord | 1 5 6 |
| Beira Railways | 0 17 6 |
| County of London Electric Supply Ord. | 2 8 6 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 18 9 |
| Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co., Ord. | 3 4 0 |
| General Elec Ord. | 2 2 3 |
| London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves | 3 11 10 1/2 |
| L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref | 40 5 0 |
| International Rlys. Of C. America Ord. | 11 dollars. |
| Malayalam Plantations | 0 16 0 1/2 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 4 0 |
| Soudan Plantations Syndicate | 1 13 1 1/2 |
| British S. Africa (Chartered) | 1 6 9 |
| Pahang Consolilated Ord | 0 7 0 |
| Wm. Cory & Son | 2 17 6 |

Market weak

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 117774 tons.

Increase on week 548 tons.

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,238 | 53,779 |
| Central India | 1,707 | 41,992 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,836 | 33,823 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 5,787 |
| Berar | 3,815 | 140,742 |
| Central Provinces | 2,525 | 65,765 |
| Total Oomras | 12,121 | 341,888 |
| Dhollera | 199 | 24636 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 532 | 75,064 |
| Rajputana | 217 | 9,336 |
| Sind-Punjab | 826 | 43,074 |
| Broach | | 2,218 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 173 | 14,922 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 2 | 7,524 |
| Cocoanada | | 16 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 11,239 |
| Persian | | 75 |
| American | | 3,948 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,150 | 50,475 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 119 |
| Total | 15,220 | 589,534 |

## "TREASURE ISLANDS" IN WEST INDIES.

### Discovery Of Guano Desposits.

—Panama.—Not pieces of eight on the Spanish Main, but tons and tons of guano covering the barren sands of Roncador and Serrano and other small islands off the coast of Panama is the "buried treasure" attracting the attention of a New York company to this section of the Isthmian coast, it was revealed when Maj. E. W. Ritchie, a tropical engineer, recently recruited a crew here for the enterprise.

ENGINEER'S ENTERPRISE.

Major Ritchie, formerly of Boston, but whose professional years have been spent in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica and Guatemala, spent several months, with Old Providence as his base, measuring the extent and depth of the guano on Roncador in the interests of the West Indian Guano Products Corporation of New York. He reports that probably 200,000 tons of the fertilizer remain on Roncador and Serrano.

During his investigations Major Ritchie spent many days on the barren hummock on which the United States has an automatic lighthouse, but where there is no sign of shelter. Strangely enough, although free of vegetation, the island affords excellent drinking water.

EASY TO DIG.

The crew of guano diggers will meet with no difficulty because the soft sand is thoroughly mixed with the debris, which includes fish bones, eggs shells, etc. The sand will be bagged and loaded into small vessels at a pier which is yet to be built. Later Major Ritchie intends installing a small excavator and a track for small dump cars that will be pushed out onto the pier to transfer their loads directly to the waiting ship.

Roncador is to serve as the beginning, but as operations are well under way the engineer will cross to Serrano to make a fuller survey there and later will make a careful analysis of the guano of the four other islands. He believes there is enough fertilizer on any one of the island to return a neat profit to his company, whose plans are to continue work until all of the islands are stripped.—"Christian Science Monitor."

## "SURPRISINGLY GRACEFUL BEAUTY"

### The Leaning Tower At Pisa.

One of the earliest pictures of scenes in foreign lands that I remember to have looked upon, was the Leaning Tower at Pisa; this and the renowned Porcelaian Tower at Pekin always came in for a good share of wonder and speculation. . . .

Though the general form and appearance of the Leaning Tower of Pisa were familiar in my mind I was not prepared for the surprisingly graceful beauty of the structure, which is of white marble; and though it was built nearly seven hundred years ago, it is remarkably clear and fresh-looking.

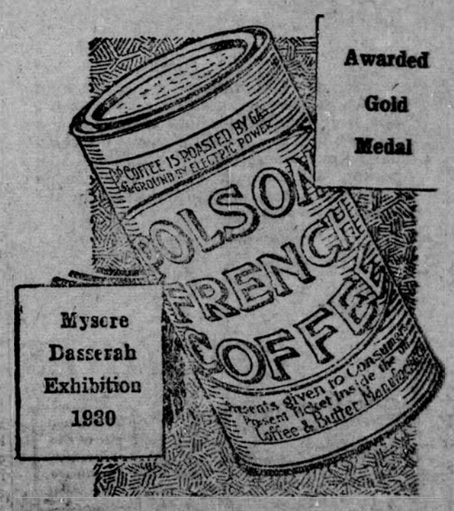
"UNCOMFORTABLE SENSATION."

The very decided lean is at once observable on approaching it; indeed, you experience something of an uncomfortable sensation on being at the side where it appears to be ready to fall. Its beauty consists in its being a perfect cylinder of fifty-three feet in diameter, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet high; this great cylinder being formed of eight regular tiers of columns, supporting graceful arches, one above the other, and forming as many open marble galleries running round the tower, the whole surmounted with a graceful open-arched tower or belfry, giving it the appearance of a tall marble column sculptured into circles of open arches and pillars.

We started for the summit, an easy ascent of two hundred and ninety-five steps, occasionally going out upon the outside galleries, which project some seven or eight feet on each story till we reach the belfry, where seven bells are hung, the largest weighing nearly twelve thousand pounds; this tower, as is well known, being the campanile, or bell-tower, of the cathedral close at hand. . . .

BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

The view from the summit is very fine, taking in the city of Pisa directly beneath, the surrounding country, distant mountains, and hillsides, with beautiful villas and vineyards. Far off in the distance, in one direction we saw the blue waters of the Mediterranean, twelve miles and more away, heaving in the sunshine, with the white sails of ships gliding upon its bosom, and the city of Leghorn at its shore, with the masts of the vessels in port, and its light-house, all distinctly visible.—Curtis Guild in "Over the Ocean."


THE aroma's roasted in, in this rich full-flavoured coffee! You'll find it as appealing, as aromatic and "more-ish" as the best coffee you have ever tasted. Used constantly by thousands of coffee lovers all over India and Burma.

TWO FAMOUS QUALITIES
FRENCH & ROYAL BLEND PURE

POLSON'S COFFEE

ALL GOOD DEALERS SELL IT
ALL WHO LOVE GOOD COFFEE DRINK IT.

C2 B. C.

To preserve a soft, clear skin and enjoy a refreshing bath in winter use "Bull Brand" Soaps of Model Soap Co., Calcutta.

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Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Pallard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

Here's a Square deal!

Rowntree's Chocolate Squares are old friends in new packages. Every square is a fine large cake of delicious chocolate, and the new firm card packet prevents the chocolate from crumbling and breaking in the pocket. When part of the chocolate is eaten the rest stays safe and clean in the Square until you want it.

ROWNTREE'S CHOCOLATE SQUARES

The actual size of the packet is 3¾ ins. square by ½ in. deep.

Obtainable in
Plain York
York Milk
Plain Motoring
Milk Motoring
York Milk with Whole Nuts
York Milk with Mixed Fruit

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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*The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice*

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Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.


## *Women In India.*

### SURVEY OF PRESENT POSITION

Reviewing in the 'Spectator', "The Key of Progress"—a book dealing with Indian Women—Arthur Mayhew writes:—

Lady Irwin is justified in her prefatory assurance that this handbook, edited by Miss Caton on behalf of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, will help English readers to understand the ideals and hopes of Indian women to-day. It will also reveal facts that cannot safely be ignored by those who are planning the next step in India's advance to self-government. The book is, in fact, a comprehensive survey of the present position and future prospects of Indian women, and a useful record of the work that is being done on their behalf and, to an encouraging extent, by their own leaders. A useful bibliography shows the official and unofficial documents on which the book is based. Answers to a widely circulated questionnaire, and the advice of expert critics during the making of the book, have added to its authority.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

The writers of the various chapters do not try to minimise the terrifying difficulties that impede the advance of Indian women. But they rightly emphasize on the other side the determined and intelligent efforts that are being made by Indian women leaders, and their capacity for sustained and organized co-operation. The work that is being done by such organisations as the Seva Sadan in Bombay, and the Women's Institutes in Bengal, deserves wider recognition in this country. We are also assured that public opinion in India is more enlightened and active than it was. On the other hand, it has been a real misfortune that political and racial motives have inspired a campaign against the Sarda Marriage Act. The view, more than once expressed in the book, that recent legislation on behalf of women, though long overdue, will be ineffective until public opinion is better educated, is a warning against facile optimism.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the editor, in her most workmanlike summary, and the writer of the very well-informed chapter on Education, seem almost to lose sight of facts that the chapters on Home and Marriage, Health, and Social Evils, bring into unpleasant, but inevitable, prominence. The editor rightly emphasizes the need for organization, training facilities, and greater financial support from Government. But she does not bring out with sufficient force the paramount need for a complete change in the Indian attitude towards women. The writer on Education, though she realises the appallingly small advance that has so far been made, makes the surprising statement that lack of funds is now the main obstacle to progress. Though she admits the blighting influence of apathy and early marriage, she believes that propaganda and the Sarda Act are making them less formidable than poverty. This optimism is not, apparently, shared by all her colleagues. It is, perhaps, responsible for the somewhat inadequate attention paid to the work of Christian missions. It is essentially to the Indian Christian community that one is compelled to look for women who will devote their lives to teaching and preparation for it. And there are some who doubt whether the ideas that, interwoven into the fabric of Indian life, impede the advance of women will ever yield to any conception of life that has not a religious sanction stronger than that which solidifies Indian life at present

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Miss Caton's chapter on Women in Public Life tells us what we ought to know about the All-India Women's Educational and Social Conference. She reminds us also that women can be members of the Legislative Assembly and of all provincial legislatures except two. Though outside Madras less than 1 per cent. of the adult female population is enfranchised, there are nominated women members in several Provincial Councils, and one of these has risen to the post of Deputy President. From the chapter on Industrial Life we gather that in Bombay at least philanthropic bodies are training women inspectors and social welfare workers to help their sisters in a sphere where they are peculiarly helpless. Even for their rural life there are the beginnings of welfare work in the Village Uplift Movement spreading outwards from Gurgaon in the Punjab, and in the Women's Institutes of Bengal.

Advance depends, of course, on better organisation and more funds. But primarily what is wanted is a new attitude towards women in Indian society as a whole. From a change of heart the rest would follow. A change in the heart of India can be produced only by personality fired by a great ideal. Whether anything power which the realization of all ideals requires is a question that but religion can supply the motive this handbook does not try to

## EXCHANGE OF GERMAN AND INDIAN BOOKS

Mr. G. M. Jadhav writes:—

I had requested some weeks ago the editors of Marathi, Gujarathi and other Indian papers as well as publishers of Indian books to send their papers and books to The Rector, The University, Hamburg.

I received a letter to-day from a friend who writes, "Please accept my best thanks for all this. A number of those gentlemen have complies with your request and sent us some books and single copies of magazines which I shall directly acknowledge. I hope that some of them can be used in our classes. A few other editors have asked for some information as to what books we want. Such a question is very welcome indeed because it gives us an occasion of obtaining such books as will serve our need. At any rate, we take those proofs of sympathy as such and shall return German literature wherever it is expressly wanted, presupposing that in such cases some knowledge of, or interest in, German language is at hand. Your idea of opening German courses is much to be appreciated, and it is my hope that it might be imitated throughout India. The Jain saying . . . . . that is, "first knowledge, then love" holds good in the secular sense too: that sympathy for another people will arise only through knowledge of its language. Every other method is equal with putting the cart before the horse. In conclusion let me add that once more I have proposed to my colleagues to give me the one or other essay for your Deutsche Rundschau."

I also wish to thank all editors and others who sent Marathi, Gujarathi, Urdu, etc., newspapers and wooks to the Rector of Hamburg University. I hope that this exchange of books and magzines will continue. It is only by such an exchange of ideas that we can become acquainted with other nation.

GERMAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

I have already pointed out why we should introduce German in our High Schools. From June 1931 many High Schools can arrange to teach German to Standard IV students. It is not merely a question of learning so many German words by heart and remembers so many names. But what is of importance is that along with the words definite useful ideas are to be inculcated in the minds of the students.

SCIENCE.

We look at the vast resources of India and we know that millions of Indians do not get even one decent meal a day. Whose fault is it? The usual thing is to blame others. This is easy as well as comfortable; Easy in this way: It does not cost much to blame others; there is a charm in finding faults and never doing any constructive work. Work of a constructive nature means patience and perseverence.

If in our High Schools we can put before the students in as clear a manner as possible that it is their duty and it is their privilege to learn to do something useful, then there is chance that things will improve. Unless we are prepared to work and unless we are prepared to suffer it is impossible to bring about changes either in politics or in education.

ARMY OF EDUCATION.

High School students can organise good useful work in their spare hours. So many High Schools are near villages. Students can arrange to do work for the villagers. Besides this work students can arrange trips or treks. Ten or fifteen of them can go from village to village and tell the people about what is going on in the country. The High Schools can play an important part in this matter of mass education. Students will do well to read something about the German War of Liberation. There are many useful things to learn from this War. After all there is one question before us: if we believe in independence, then we must work hard and work systematically. United States of India is an idea to-day. Our work and devotion to the cause will help us to realise this idea.

19th December, 1930.

## Advance Swadeshi

—:0:—

We are glad to announce the establishment of a scheme under which in a populous and conveniently situated centre in Bombay a hundred shops will be offered for tenancy to those who guarantee to sell only Swadeshi articles. The tenants will be asked to pay very reasonable rates and will have in addition the benefit of securing publicity through Nationalist journals. Please apply sharp to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon:—Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.:— Sunderbai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Hankow Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 25th inst.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public on Thursday, (25th inst.) on account of Christmas.

**SWADESHI BAZAAR—AT SANTA CRUZ.**

A Swadeshi Bazaar will be held on the occasion of the 8th Annual Social Gathering of the Saraswat Club during the Xmas holidays commencing from the 24th Dec. at Saraswat Colony Santa Cruz.

MOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical Meeting will be held at the Union Rooms to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. J. Durlabh Dhruva, will resume discussion on some interesting pathological specimens and radiograms. Members wishing to demonstrate their own cases are requested to bring them.

SHRI SHRADHANAND ANNIVERSARY.

A public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, to celebrate Swami Shradhanand's anniversary. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

KOT S. P. MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Kot Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Dwarkadas lane Bazargate, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presiding.

**KOLABA DISTRICT PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.**

The first session of the Kolaba District Peasants' Conference will be held at Pen on Thursday (the 25th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. A. N Surve, Advocate, M.L.C. The Subjects Committee meets on the previous day at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Arrangements for the lodging and boarding of guests have been made at Mr. Mokashi's Bungalow near Pen High School.

**LIEUT. COMMISSIONER EWENS' MEMORIAL SERVICE:**

On the night of Sunday preceded by a Slow March through some of the streets of the Byculla district, in the Robinson Memorial Hall, Sankli Street, a Memorial Service to the late Lieut. Commissioner Ewens of the Salvation Army was conducted by the Chief Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Satya Das (Shaw). A number of speakers, including Mrs. Ewens, paid tribute to the late leader's life and work, and many messages of sympathy from friends in India and Overseas were read.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on Dec. 20 and is due to arrive here on Dec. 24.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th December and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th January.

## *ONE DAY FREE SWADESHI PRADARSHAN.*

On 25th instant there will be a Swadeshi Pradarsan under the auspices of the Marwari Praja Parishad. Stalls are free to Swadeshi Manufacturers. Admission is also free.

## "FATE AND FORTUNE"

—:o:—

### At The Vishnoo

The photo-play entitled "The Shepherd," described as a "Story of Fate and Fortune", now running at the Vishnoo Theatre has received ingenious treatment. The story has little of what one would call the touch of the extra-ordinary about it. It narrates simply the adventures of a poor shepherd raised to eminence, comfort and wealth by circumstances by his intelligence and bravery. But it is the manner in which it has been rendered on the screen that constitutes its attraction and value. Bengal the South and, now the Punjab are entering the film arena in Bombay. And, if the direction of Mr. Kordar, the camera skill of Mr. M. L. Dhody and the settings by Mr. Khuda Bux are any guidance to their future work the local film producers will have to take them seriously. The hero and heroine both in their make-up their acting and gestures were subdued not offensive.

## IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

### *WORKERS' TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS.*

A largely attended public meeting of workers was held in Naigam grounds on Sunday evening when prominent Congressmen spoke on the "workers' part in the present struggle". Mr. Kubal presided The speakers referred to the glorious and supreme self-sacrifice of Babu Ganoo and other Congress Volunteers in the cause of freedom and exhorted the workers to emulate their example. It was pointed out to them that complete National Independence was the only sure guarantee of their betterment.

### *TRIBUTE TO BARDOLI.*

*Peasants Week In Nagpur.*

NAGPUR, December 22.

The Bardoli Peasants Week passed off peacefully yesterday being the last day. A hartal was observed in the city and in the afternoon a large procession was taken out. A monster public meeting including about two-thousand ladies was held and the peasants of Bardoli were congratulated on the sacrifices they had made.—A. P.

## DHARMANANDA KOSAMBI RELEASED.

—:o:—

Prof. Dharmananda Kosambi and three other political prisoners from the Suburban Satyagraha Camp were released at 8-30 p. m. from the Thana jail on Monday.

## NARIMAN'S CASE TO BE REVIEWED BY HIGH COURT

—:o:—

### After Christmas Vacation.

About 10 cases including that of Mr. K. F. Nariman have been it is understood, forwarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the High Court for review.

This is in pursuance to the recent circular issued by the High Court as directed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy in the case of Mr. Nagindas Master.

Thus it is likely that Mr. Nariman's and other cases will be taken up for review by the High Court on its re-opening on 5th January, 1931 after the Christmas vacation.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

### M.B.S.S, Examination Results

The following is the list of successful candidates at the First MBBS, Examination:—

First Class B N Balkrishna Rao,

SECOND CLASS.

D. N. Abhyanker. N N Akole, D K Argade, S Asopa, J N Bahadur, L Bakhshi, S N Banerji, B B. Baswani, "A. Benjamin", J T Bhatt, K K Bhatt, "A Cama, Shrihar Chavan", S K Das G R Dastoor G C Lave, S M Dave, F D Costa, N H Desai, RB Desai C J De Souza, G De Souza, FSDKG J De Souza, M N Dharia, Y N Divanji, B M Doctor, P A Doshi, E J D'Silva, F C D'Souza, T D'Souza, "L Fernandes", R A Gama, S V Ghurye, V V Gupte, H J Hathi, A F Heredia, "O Heredia", H Joshi L B Joshi, C Kailash, R P Kantawala "C R Karandika" S B Karani, N G Latey, W V Laud, H S Madon, "T B Madon", D R Meher-Homji, M P Mehta, P N Mehta, B D Mistry, R M Nadkarni, K J Naik, P N Narawane, M Nawalkishore, M H Palnitkar, V R Palnitkar, S W Palsikar, R L Paranjpe, "S A Paranjpe", S B Parchure, J G Parekh, R M Parekar, S C Parikh, R M Patadia, J D Pathak, D G Pednekar, B S Pendse, V S Purandare, P V Rele, "C Rohatgi", B C Sen, B N Sircar, B L Somway, R B Sule, A Q Syed, A Syed, A S Syed, S H Syed, M G Talwalkar, H N Tolia, D P Trivedi, B N Upadhyaya, V K Uplap di, V K Uplap, K N Vaidya, P P Vaidya, M P Vora "S D vora".

No. 84 (Tehmi Bomanshe Madan) wins the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine and the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Scholarship.

No. 138 (Chandrakanta Rohatji) wins the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.

—:o:—

Rugby.—Duke of Gloucester who is returning home from his visit to Abyssinia where at the recent coronation of Ras Tafari, Emperor of Ethiopia, he represented King George, arrived at Cairo on Sunday by road from Suez. He left later for Port Said to join a liner for England. —B. O. W

## *LIQUOR PICKETING IN CITY.*

—:o:—

### *Two Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Volunteers Jailed.*

Gulam Mahomed Shiekh Hussein and Jadhav Raghunath, two volunteers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema who were arrested at Clare Road on the 19th instant while picketing a liquor shop were sentenced to four months' imprisonment each.

## BOMBAY LABOUR'S HONOUR TO BABU GENU

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Rastriya Sewa Mandal a mammoth meeting of the Bombay labours was held in Nagusayji Wadi, Bombay, last night, to honour the martyrdom of Babu Ganu. Mr. D. V. Javle presided.

Mr. R. C. Patel said that Babu Ganu had become immortal in the world for his noble action, and if they really wanted to honour Babu Ganu they should forget totally foreign cloth. Mr. Patel also asked the working-class to plunge headlong in the national struggle.

Mr. T. L. Bagwe said that the noble sacrifice of Babu Ganu proved to the whole world that Indians are prepared for the worst fof the sake of their Motherland.

Miss Jahaveri did not like that labour women should lag behind in the national struggle. She said that the women should join the fight.

Mr. Khole, who was recently released from Yarowda Jail, advised the labourers not to touch any foreign goods as well as liquor which caused the ruin of so many people by taking the vow of Babu Ganu.

Mr. D. V. Javle paid a tribute to the courage and sacrifice of Babu Ganu and exhorted the audience to carry on the battle to the last man and last pie.

## LABOUR LEADERS IN ASSAULT CHARGE

—:o:—

### Case Postponed To January 5.

The case in which Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Mr. B. T. Ranadive and Mr. Kedar Gupte stand charged under Sections 353 and 114 with assaulting a public servant and abetment, was called out in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, and adjourned till January 5.

The accused were arrested by Inspector Naimpalli at the Mazagaon on Sunday. They were released on bail.

**G. K. UNION AND MAZAGAON.**

In the course of a statement Mr. G. L. Kandalkar says: My attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the morning's newspapers regarding the arrest of some of the Labour leaders. I shall be glad if you will allow me to state that the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has so far not opened Centre Office at Mazagaon. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union whose head offices are in Batatawala Mansion, Lal Baug, Parel.

## Arrested On Suspicion.

—:o:—

Mr. Shanker Narayan Nathu, the General Secretary of the Young Patriots' League and one of the leaders of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workmen's Union, was arrested on Friday last near the new Bombay Central Station by C. I. D. Inspector Kamat on the suspicion that he was responsible for the hoisting of the National Flag at the new station arrested him. Inspector Karnik who was in charge cross-examined him for over an hour. Subsequently he was taken to the Nagpada Police Station. Late in the same evening he was allowed to go home.

## HUSBAND STABS AND KILLS WIFE

—:o:—

### Fidelity Suspected

Having suspected the fidelity of his wife, Suban Nathu, a Hindu, residing in the B. D. D chawl at Naigaum, stabbed his wife in the early hours of Sunday morning. When the police went to the spot, they found the woman breathing her last in a pool of blood. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

At the inquest held by the coroner on Monday, Parvatibai, a relative of the deceased stated that at about 11 a.m. on Sunday she hear the deceased screaming "murder" "murder." Witness got up and went to the deceased but the latter went towards the stairs and collapsed. Her intestines had protruded on account of the stab-wounds. The suspect told the court that he killed his wife as he suspected her fidelity. The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect.

## *FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.*

—:o:—

### *Divided Opinion On Panel System.*

## 'DAYS OF UNJUST PROTECTION ARE OVER"

(By A Cotton Merchant.

So far there is no reliable information about the activity and decision of the Cotton Contract Enquiry Committee. It is reported that all the members of the enquiry committee unanimously agreed for general election reserving 4 seats for buyers, 4 seats for sellers and 2 for cotton growers and 6 seats are to be retained by general members. If this report is correct it is some improvement on the present vicious panel system. It is high time that our cotton trade requires a sound and constructive organisation. Liverpool has decided, to start trading in Indian cotton futures on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and some export houses seems to have given assurance of their support as it will pay to operate at late hours to their own advantage. Thus Bombay Cotton Brokers stand a chance to lose a large portion of their business. Liverpool is not a spot market for Indian Cotton and the grades which are made tenderable against Liverpool contract are really nice long-stapled cottons. Indian Mills are now using long stapled cotton to meet the demand of fine cotton manufactured goods and about 70000 bales of American African and Egyptian Cotton are bought since the beginning of the season. It is sheer chance that the cotton Enquiry Committee has got to consider the evils of this new danger which is likely to threaten cotton trade of Bombay. The following is written by a "Cotton Merchant" who looks for abolition of panels:—

INQUIRY COMMITTEE IN CAMERA

It is a matter of regret and dissatisfaction that one of the most important Inquiry Committees, affecting the well being of crores of agriculturists and thousands of Indian merchants have haphazardly conducted and finished their work in camera without allowing sufficient opportunity to the public, and without leading any important evidence to find out the real state of affairs. There are all sorts of ugly rumours in the trade circle as to the split between the Indian element and the European element on one of the most important constitutional aspect. It is alleged that the European minority desire to perpetuate (through Government support) the vicious Panel System which has so ruefully dismembered the cotton trade into several heterogenous compartments and brought the trade to the present state of ruination. It is said that on the question of the retention of Panel System, all European members of the committee are united, while all the Indian members of the committee who are in majority, unanimously recommend that the vicious Panel System should go. It is further said that Europeans are trying their level best to enlist their traditional and habitual support from the Government for the retention of the Panel System, while the Indian merchants are reported to strongly oppose such a retention and further that in the event of the Government of Bombay supporting the claim of the European minority, the Indian merchants are deliberating the conduct of cotton trade without any sort of Government influence or control whatsoever. The public is in complete dark as to what is the real state of affairs, and hence they are left to be guided by all sorts of rumours and form their own views.

PANEL SYSTEM UNKNOWN.

The division of any hemgenous trade into several compartments, simply for the sake of satisfying an unjust claim of vested interests minority is an unheard of and unthought of procedure in any trade constitution in India or in any part of the civilized world, because minorities have as such no distinct interest in the trade independently of the interest of all people with whom they are engaged. If the Europeans even in this age and at this juncture desire to retain sucha a vicious system to serve their selfish ends the proper reply to such a claim should be that persons making such demands at such a time are supposed to be living in fool's paradise and that their reasoning should be said to have been completely appoplexed by the sins of the past. Let the Europeans with vested interest think whether they enjoy any such right or protection in any trade constitution in any part of the world and whether their arguments will receive any hearer in any other part of the world. In absence of any such precedent, Europeans, instead of asking for perpetuation of such an evil, should repent for the sins of the past and be prepared to indemnify for the wrongs which they have done to the trade. Even in cotton trade in Bombay before 1917, there were neither panels nor Government interference or control and the trade worked smoothly and satisfactorily. In those days inspite of various set backs, farmers, traders etc., in fact all engaged in the trade received adequate remuneration for their work and lived satisfactorily. In fact there were no crisis except in 1917. But since the introduction of the Panel System, crisis in cotton trade have become a periodical custom rather than a rare exception. Such an unusual recurrence of crisis in cotton trade is due to the fact that the cotton trade is divided into several narrow compartments and nobody looks at it as his own trade. The working of the Panel System have benefitted the vested interests at the cost of Indian merchants and agriculturists.

THE PRESENT COURSE.

It is high time for the Europeans to realise that their habit of receiving unjust protection from the Imperialistic Government has deadened, and will further deaden, their intellectual faculties and abilities to stand successfully against the keenest possible world competition. Europeans in their innermost hearts should feel what is just and should now no more try to perpetuate an evil. Both prudence and self-interest, also should convince them that the times are changed and they should honourably and justly accommodate themselves with other elements of the trade in a spirit of equality, trust and comradeship. This is the only honourable and beneficial course for them, if they properly read the signs of the time.

The course for the Indian merchants is also clear and straightforward. Both self-respect and self-interest demand that they should strictly adhere to their just demands of having a completely democratic trade constitution. If the Europeans persist and the Government seem to support them, the only honourable source left to the Indians is that they should be earnestly prepared to conduct the cotton trade without any sort of Government influence or control. They should intimate to the Government in clear terms their intention to do so on the first possible occasion. No Government, can force the trade to accept a constitution, which is unacceptable to a very solid majority.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

It is freely alleged that the Government have many times in the past supported the European minority in their unjust claims at the cost of the Indian majority. It is trusted that the Government of Sir Frederick Sykes who claim to entertain liberal views in matters politic, will certainly be not guided by the selfish attempts of the European element. The claims of the Indians for the removal of the Panels are so just, righteous, sound, well-meaning and apparent, that they could neither be doubted nor could be delayed for a while. In these troubled times an early pronouncement of the Government's views on this constitutional aspect, will timely check the feeling of continued injustice which the self respecting Indian Commercial community rightly harbours and will continue to do so rather more forcibly and desperately until the injustice is removed.

## GHATKOPAR JAWAHAR DAY CASE.

—:o:—

### Judgment On January 3.

BANDRA, December 22.

Further hearing of the case against Mr. K. F. Mehta and 21 others including twelve women, who were arrested on Jawahar Day (16th November) at Ghatkoper. was resumed on Saturday morning by Mr. P. V. Domingo, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra.

Mr. R. S. Balsara, the Defence Counsel, while addressing the Court, raised the following points in the course of his arguments:—

(1) As there was no breach of public peace before that date which was amply borne out in the prosecution evidence during the cross-examination of Mr. Kadam, the Sub-Inspector of police, Ghatkopar, the ban of the District Magistrate was "unwarranted, uncalled for and improper." Moreover the prosecution evidence had failed to snow that there was any likelihood for it resulted in the breach of public tranquility.

(2) The ban was promulgated during the early hours of the morning between 4 and 5-30, when people are generally asleep; hence many residents had no knowledge of the ban.

(3) No criminal force was used, nor had the public any intention of doing so.

BAN NOT KNOWN.

(4) Having no knowledge of the ban, Prabhat Feris which are not declared illegal were taken out as usual. There was no intention to defy the Magisterial order.

(5) There being no common illegal object, the crowd could not be said to have formed an unlawful assembly.

The Defence Counsel pointed out that accused No. 1 was originally charged under section 188 I.P.C., which showed that the prosecution had no knowledge of the charges under which he was alleged to have committed the offence. That gave birth to a doubt that the prosecution evidence was concocted at a later stage. The fact that accused No. 1 was a reporter on duty at the maidan from where he was arrested by the police, was borne out by the defence evidence of the News Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". Hence the additional charges along with the original, must fail.

WHERE ACCUSED WERE. ARRESTED.

Accused Nos. 1 to 7 were not arrested by the police, while trying to enter the prohibited Maidan, as stated in the complaint by the District Magistrate, who was not even called as a witness, but they were arrested actually, when they were on the maidan, witnessing the flag salutation ceremony, at about 7 a.m., the time when the operation of the ban was to begin. Hence no conviction could be possible of them.

The Government prosecutor took permission from the Court to sugmit a reply to the defence arguments in writing during the Christmas holidays.

Judgment was reserved till January 3.


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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1930

## WHOSE FAULT?

The "Daily Herald" has thought fit to preach a little sermon to India but is perhaps not conscious of its impertinence. "For the successful outcome of the Round Table Conference," says the paper with regard to the slow progress of Conference and to the communal deadlock, "India must prove herself a nation and not a jumble of warring creeds whose leaders forget nationality in their insistence on communal privileges". And the journal proceeds to advise the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh delegates to the Conference to "place India first". Considering that the British Government is more responsible than any body else for the slow progress of the Conference and the communal dead-lock, the "Daily Herald's" sermon to Indians is only adding insult to injury and incliines one to retort that the Government has created a hotch-potch Conference with the main object of fixing upon the Conference and through it on India the responsibility for its own failure to cope with the present situation. From the very commencement of the Conference Nationalist India has held that it will not make any real progress unless it knows its precise terms of reference or that it is convened for the purpose of devising a scheme of Dominion Self-government. But Mr. MacDonald has done nearly everything else but the one thing vital for the success of the Conference.

Even a British paper like the "Manchester Guardian" is constrained to remark: "Mr. MacDonald has made speeches, presided at Committees, held parties at Chequers and done everything that a good chairman of an important conference should, except giving the smallest hint regarding the Government's attitude as regards the question of responsibility at the centre". The Liberal paper, whose concern for Manchester's trade with India is natural, finds it necessary to warn the Labour Premier that unless he makes a definite statement as Prime Minister, all issues before the Conference, will hang fire. The delegates will give away nothing openly, either as Indians against the British or as Hindus and Muslims, unless they know what they are to get in return. The paper finally asserts that the promise of responsible Government in the Centre must precede a Hindu-Muslim Pact. We stated the same thing weeks ago but a straightforward declaration of policy does not seem to suit. Mr. MacDonald.

If for any reason Mr. MacDonald could not or would not make a statement about responsibility at the centre, he could have fairly helped a communal settlement by declaring that only a new Pact between the Hindus and Muslims would replace the old Pact or at least that the latter would not be changed except with the consent of both the parties to it. But even such a declaration has not been made by the Premier. And now a Conservative paper like the "Sunday Times" has to remind him that neither community is disposed to yield anything until it knows the British attitude towards the major question of Central Government. The journals adds, too, that if and when Hindus and Muslims know that they can get what they want in this regard they may agree to settle their differences. The sooner the Government can declare its hand, says the paper the better for the success of the Conference. We would go farther and say that unless Government declares its hand regarding the communal settlement and also the major issue of responsibility at the centre even partial success of the Conference is an utter impossibility

Mr. MacDonald is not the only person that stands in the way of a communal settlement. He is helped by, or rather he unconsciously helps, Tory reactionaries, who prevent a settlement by encouraging Muslims and other minorities to make impossible demands and not to accept any compromise. Mr. Garvin, for instance, writing in the "Observer" says that it must be thoroughly understood that separate electorates cannot possibly be abolished or altered without Muslim consent. But he might also have added that the Lucknow Pact cannot be materially altered without the consent of the Hindus either. In the face of bitter past experience he has the temerity to advise Hindus to accept separate electorates; for, he says, joint electorates, "though offering the illusion of more unity in form can only lead in fact to more disunion of spirit" Hindus and Sikhs cannot be deceived by such interested advice. According to the latest messages the Hindu and Sikh delegates at the Conference have expressed their willingness to make some fresh concessions to Muslims provided all are agreed on demanding joint electorates and responsibility at the Centre. The attitude of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema is also welcome, as being in refreshing contrast with the attitude of those Muslims in India who have asked the Muslim delegates in London not to swerve in the least from the 14 points. Maulana Innayetullah, Secretary, All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, has sent a cable to the Muslim delegates in England appealing for an "immediate settlement" and stating that "Muslims will support whatever communal adjustment, not prejudicial to the Shariat, is agreed upon by the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference with other communities". It is obviously impossible for the Conference, as at present constituted, to bring about a final constitutional settlement. But it can retrieve its position to some extent, if Mr. MacDonald allows it, by bringing about at least a truly equitable communal settlement.

## THE CIVIC OUTLOOK.

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The speeches which distinguished the opening of Bombay Central station were brief, relevent and prompted by an outlook not restricted by petty trifles or pretty words. Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent of the B. B. and C. I, Railway spoke, and spoke rightly, of the accommodation and conveniences providel for all classes of passengers. The existence of the third class passenger is recognised. And, facilities are definitely, designed for him. Mr. T. G. Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, felt, very particularly, "pride in any schemes which are for the betterment of this great city." Sir Frederic Sykes referred to the "citizen's optimism and faith in the future of their City and Port." The architects made no speeches. But their mental approach to the problems of a railway terminus was eloquently expressed by their handicraft. The building was not merely a structure divided into so many "train sheds." Their pre-occupation with proportion and scale was indicative of the economic simplicity of designed beauty. It is unnecessary to endeavour to depict the character of the building which has been with convenient vagueness generally styled as "Indo-Sarcenic". It is enough to realise that the attempt has been made and similar further attempts could be made to save traditional Indian architectural forms from the grotesque libel not seldom indulged in by "enlightened" citizens, about its "extravagance." The extravagance is only presumably unavoidable.

Thus, in the recognition of the third class passenger, in the aspirations for the "betterment" of the city and, finally, in the "faith in the future of the City and Port," referred to particularly by Sir Frederick Sykes, as well as in the mental attitude of the architects we discern the truly civic outlook. For Sir Frederick Sykes the terminus had its place, rightly, in a larger scheme which foresaw the city's traffic problems of the near future, and thus prepared the way for their solution. The wider outlook, the problems of "all" classes and of more than immediate or present importance were thus opportunely enunciated and discussed. And, we would be only emphasising the logical and lasting significance of the important occasion if we point out that the Agent of the B. B. and C I Railway, Sir Ernest Jackson, should, before his term of office expires, initiate the reforms as well as the enquiries which would guarantee the decent maximum of convenience and comfort to those who travel third. It is true that we have been blessed or burdened with "advisory boards". Their ways are proverbially and traditionally slow and ineffective. What we need and the third class passenger, who really constitutes the city and its future, needs, is the services of a courageous personality. It is true, for example, that we have now a serviceable and spacious terminus. It is also true that we have those periodical publicity campaigns which attract the prospective tourist. We have, again, the usual publicity and information bureaus. They are, all of them, necessary and helpful. But the best way of securing the sympathy of the daily traveller, the source of permanent income, would be to study and remove his daily inconveniences of railway travel. A supervision of the railway staff more definitely guided to study the convenience of the passengers of "all" classes not excluding the third class passenger, would, for instance free him from the dangers of annoyance from disorderly entrance and exit from trains. If the same care, to add only one more example from daily experience, with which the necessarily spacious character of the new terminus has been maintained, could be observed in the design and assignment of the requisitely roomy space in the third class railway carriages, Sir Ernest Jackson may be assured of winning permanent favour from those who really help to contribute the permanent income of the railways. Is that a remote hope?

The third class passenger at present gets neither the necessary space, comfort or even decency. May we hope that the "Bombay Central" stands as a monument of our citizens' optimism and faith in the future of the City and Port?" May we hope, may we more than hope, to continue Sir Fredrick Syke's note of optimism, that the third class traveller of the future will be assured of his legitimate rights, facilities, comfort and convenience?

## WORLD PEACE IN DANGER.

—:o:—

Thus the "Popolo d'Italia", the paper that is edited by the Fascist Dictator's brother, Signore Arnaldo Mussolini:—

"The phantom of an Italo-Soviet-German bloc is becoming a reality. The fact that this bloc is on friendly terms with that other one formed by Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece inspires the sentiment that something new is happening in Europe with Italy at the centre of things. The 300,000,000 persons in this bloc of seven powers may give the other nations something to think about."

The idea, of course, is ridiculed by those outside the pretended bloc, specially in France. Profound differences between Italy and Russia, between Germany and Italy and so on are being urged with justifiable emphasis. It is also pointed out that "the bloc cannot amount to much since those concerned lack money, raw materials and other essentials which alone make such combination possible." All these objections may be true. "There are so many incongruities in this situation", as the Radical M. Henri Barde says; and it may be just another "Fascist Bombast", which Italy indulges in periodically. But there is implicit in the "bombast" a warning to European Democracy. And it would be a mistake to dismiss it lightly. Democracy has so far failed to prove true to itself and to its international obligations. The Versailles Treaty, is a standing disgrace. So is the political futility of the League of Nations. The failure of the Disarmament Conference is the latest example. "Security" is a weighty excuse. But the leaders of the League have not learnt some obvious lessons. Others also seek security, and they may go too far in search for it—Dictatorships so far apart as Fascism and Communism, and a combination of incongruities. Similar is the case with national injustice and attempts to redress it. Although, therefore, this phantom bloc may not materialise, yet, if Democracy does not face its duties, something else is certain to arise to lead the world into a worse cataclysm than that of 1914-18. And that day will not be long in coming.

Courageous Internationalism, rather than militant and Imperialist Nationalism, is the need of Europe to-day. And in this connection one cannot but welcome the fine gesture of the French Socialists in saving the Steeg Ministry from the Rightists. This is in pleasing contrast to the abject wobbling of the British Labour Government under whose instructions Viscount Cecil had to make a pitiful exhibition of servile submission to the Tardieu spirit of intransigeance. Viscount Cecil has just issued an appeal to public opinion to compel the success of the World Disarmament Conference in 1932.

"Unless that Conference" he says, results in a treaty which will stop competition in all forms of armaments, subjects them to effective limitation and brings about such substantial reductions as are clearly intended by Article Eight of the covenant and anticipated by the defeated Powers at Versailles from the promises made to them by the Allies, the edifice of International Peace will be shaken."

Lord Cecil is no alarmist. He does not exaggerate. His is a sincere appeal rendered pathetic by the consciousness of failure at Geneva—in spite of himself. The world will disregard his, as well as Norman Angell's, warning at its peril. For the alternative is—the deluge.

# THE PLAINT OF MERCY

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## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AGAINST MODERN CANONS OF PENOLOGY

(By CASIMIR JEUNE.)

Not very long ago, an English journalist (or was he an American?) described his memories, in the literary columns of "The New Statesman", of the Paris night when the echoes of the Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy broke on the pavements of the French capital and he emerged jobless out of the newspaper-office for having audibly expressed his scepticism in the dogmatic guilt of the "bloody Bolshevists".

**AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY.**

Time has since vindicated, as it always does, the blindness and callous hurry of American justice that strapped the two poor men to the lethal chair: and sufficient proof is forthcoming, to-day, which makes the hangman's fatal mistake a matter of almost universal regret. The regret is ineffectual now. The martyrdom which was forced upon them is, after all, a poor recompense. Oxford professors of rhetoric and style have since honoured their blind. "Vengeance is mine"—the names by including words of the omnipotent, merciful Lord's words pleadings from the dock in their learned treatises as a specimen of impassioned oratory and emotional exuberance. The fishmonger's broken English with its rags and rents of the Italian emigrant's foreign accent assumes the purple patches of the noble art of Demosthenes—how tragic.

**TIME VINDICATES.**

Yet it is not always that innocence pleads with speech. Sometimes it is mute or falters, stuttering in the flutter of its broken heart as happened in the case of Capt. Dreyfus. But Dreyfus lived to see his innocence proclaimed and was not buried on the Devil's Island. Emile Zola was destined to have the happy 'denouement' to his famous "La Verite": and the tragedy, for once, of the crucified Christ was averted. History is rich even in the field of human crime and punishment, of the vengeance and vindication of justice, in instances in which time fulfilled one of its most poetic missions. Newspaper files yield even to-day the stories of the unhappy whose guilt came to be disproved long after they were condemned to an unheroic crucifixion. The world's Bastilles have returned back its condemned humanity and an occasional oasis will sometimes spring up in the heart of the hopeless Sahara where the innocent-guilty turn their mute eyes to some unknown and silent Heaven. Even the successful old man and judge in Mr. Humbert Wolfe's "Uncelestial City" is enabled to have the vision of this all-merciful time and walks back the winding lanes of human misery inflicted by our industrial civilisation and reaches salvation of the soul....

**WILL VICEROY LEAD?**

Nearer home, the higher tribunals of British justice maintain not infrequently the high tradition of its office and loosen the hangman's knot. Mercy, too, softens the severity of the stern face of Justice even if it were proverbially blind. "Vengeance is mine"—the omnipotent, merciful Lord's words weaken the dark passion of the terrible law of Moses: "Christianity saves civilisation and brings it to the glamour of a saving grace." Some of the European republics which profess no doctrinnaire Christianity have still maintained this noble spirit of Christianity by abolishing capital punishment. They have produced heroes but not hangmen: their humanistic tradition forbids it: life can either be too noble or too ignoble, but the hangman has disappeared with his ghastly tackle and his horrible medieval ugliness. England, too, will now join the ranks of these nationalities by abolishing, at least for five years, the horrors of this punishment: and the reminder of this happy news sounded by this journal recently in its plea for mercy for the Sholapur convicts is both opportune and significant. Will not H. E. the Viceroy inaugurate this new era of mercy in this country by exercising his proud and regal prerogative?

# STEP-MOTHERLY FINANCIAL POLICY

—:o:—

## OFFICIALDOM'S CONVENIENT EMPHASIS ON "WORLD DEPRESSION"

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

It will be recalled that Sir George Schuster observed some time ago that political disturbance was the cause of India's present economic difficulty. But will he be pleased to apprise us of the time, amount and the rate of interest at which the Government of India borrowed on unusual lines of bills of moderately long currency and about the placement of which even journals like the "Statist" observed that they were placed at extremely favourable rates from the market's point of view and to some extent the banks shared in these windfalls? Will Sir George take it from his colleague Mr. S. N. Gupta, Deputy Trade Commissioner in London that the world depression in Trade and Industry during the last two years compelled the people of the world to be content with smaller supplies (vide International Imperial Trade London Chamber of Commerce Journal, page 291, date September 26). Was there any civil disobedience then worth the game and so effective? Either Sir Schuster stretches out his inferences far away from premises or his information about sequence of events is inaccurate. To India it spells disaster in so far as it keeps him enchained to false causes and leaves India's distinctive features unconsidered.

**NO RELIEF.**

Her economic plight remains without reprieve and redress and without the enlightenment that he can bring to bear on her peculiar sufferings and economic grievances. Of the three principal sources of prosperity Brain, Labour and Capital, India surely possesses in abundance capital and labour and natural wealth of material resources. The brain for guidance, co-operation and co-ordination of efforts is benumbed under the pressure of ever alert rivals and competitors. Has the body corporate of the people, the Indian State, ever moved its plastic finger to indicate encourage and support her needs and ambitions to stand even with the industrial countries of the world poorer in material resources? Again, Sir George may be asked, is there any one department in the administration of India which continuously analyses India's peculiar problems? Has the germ been isolated, be it cultured in her organism or be it of infection from the world at large and has any one of her officers found by study and experiment any anti-toxin? If nothing practical has been accomplished then India, though despairingly yet very legitimately feels, that for her Industry and Commerce there is "anarchy" as has been defined by Lord Melchett, the super-industrialist of England. But besides the potential plea of no financial assistance is the apprehension of pauperising other objects. What are the other objects that are the special proteges? Can all the other favourites strung together stand above as many as eighty per cent of the Nation affected by Agriculture? Evidently, the exploration of the cul-de-sac of administrative inertia for regeneration of industrialised India is an endless task and thankless too.

**CONTRAST IN TREATMENT.**

Scrutinising closely for positive contribution, (1) The artificial Exchange, (2) The deflations of Currency, (3) Imperial Preference (4) Virtual Monopoly of Coastal transport stand out in high relief as anti-national economic devices. The first not only harms the producing exporter and accentuates his improvishment but also subsidises the foreign manufacturer of unequal competitive power and accelerates dumpings of his lower value fripperies. For the second, London financial conditions show us that though money is going a-begging at two and even one per cent no improvident withdrawal is attempted. During the year within a short period the Bank rate had to scale down from six to three per cent so that the farmer could carry-over and secure his produce at easier rates of money, that the industrialist can reduce costs for keener competition and can freely enterprise for further development. Why then shackel the peasant and the industrialist in India with loaded charges for their vitally necessary borrowings? Will Sir George Schuster borrow wisdom from Mr. Francis W. Hirst who in the September issue of the Lloyd Bank Review said to the

(Continued on page 8.)

## NOTES OF THE DA

**"Dandy" Of The Conference.**

Says a London writer: "If one may say so with respect, the dandy of the Indian Conference is the Maharaja of Alwar. He caught the eye on the opening day by his beautiful dark green head dress and its sparkling diamond ornament. Each succeeding day he has appeared in a different headgear ranging from green to red. Only the handkerchief and gloves remained throughout of the same tint, but they always blended harmoniously with the general effect." One does not know what dress he wore at the banquet he gave to 250 guests to celebrate the 28th anniversary of his reign. But one does know what his subjects think of his lavish expenditure of State revenue in a foreign land. What percentage of the revenue of the State does His Highness allow to be spent on 'nation-building' departments?

**Who Exactly?**

Referring to Lady Willingdon, the "Times of India" says:—

"Her untiring energy, driving power and interest in every good work will once again be welcomed in India, and particularly by the women of India whose emergence on the political scene is one of the most notable phenomena of the present day."

It is by no means difficult for us to concede the hope entertained in regard to Lady Willingdon. But it is not easy to understand what precisely is meant by "women of India." Is our contemporary thinking, for instance, of the Begam Shah Nawaz whose charming speech at the Round Table Conference created such a deep and profound impression?

**A Blunder.**

Or is it the Desh Sevikas whose "emergence on the political scene" all over India and whose march to jails in large numbers are really "notable phenomena of the present day"? If the latter interpretation is correct, then our contemporary, we fear, is in for trouble. It is carrying the campaign of good-will too far for many of its constituents. Some of them may bitterly characterise this compliment to the Desh Sevikas as Dominion Status with a vengeance rather than with safeguards. The "Times of India" has committed a grave 'faux pas'—perhaps unconsciously—and the sooner this is retrieved the better.

**Their Concern For Minorities.**

"What can have happened in London," the Madras Mail wonders, "to induce the depressed classes' representatives there to change their attitude concerning separate electorates and the Governor's powers." And the paper proceeds to explain "the importance of the depressed classes and other minorities keeping in close touch with their representatives at the Conference." It is not difficult to understand the concern felt by an Anglo-Indian paper at any minority giving up separate electorates and the reliance on the Governor's powers. One still remembers the rage of Lord Sydenham and his tribe at Dr. Ambedkar's staunch nationalistic attitude and the former's writing in the "Spectator" that if Dr. Ambedkar "thinks that the best policy is to make up to the Hindu and abandon faith in the British, his community will not for long follow him." What Lord Sydenham means is that he would like Government to choose other "representatives" for the community at the next occasion.

**Garvin To The Rescue!**

Whether the Indian "delegates" to the Round Table Conference thank him or not, Mr. Garvin of the "Observer" is out to give a soothing syrup to the Conference according to instructions that he has been kind enough to issue recently. He "deprecates the suggestion that Hindus should make concessions on electorates in exchange for a bargain regarding the future Central Executive." They should be sufficiently "far-sighted" and "bold" to save the Conference by accepting separate electorates and seats on a population basis for Musalmans where they are in a majority. "Mixed electorates" are illusory in their supposed advantage of unification—they are, perhaps, a mirage of which "delegates" should beware In the interest of their far-sightedness. All this is very touching indeed, specially Mr. Garvin's naive efforts to save "the supreme problem of the Central Executive" through the unifying process of perpetuating separate electorates. But Mr. Garvin is deceiving himself. His progress backwards from the sophisticated Tory journalist, at his age, will amuse people rather than convince them of his innocent intentions.

# AMERICA AND INDIAN MOVEMENT

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## Indian Nationalists Do Not Need Advice.

### "NEW REPUBLIC'S" CHALLENGING RE-JOINDER TO ENGLISH CRITICS

"The British have been promising substantial independence to India for thirteen years. Our support of the aspiration of India can be called intransigent only on the theory that the British statesmen did not mean what they said, and now have no intention of carrying out their pledges." The "New Republic" defends its attitude in these words and then carries the war into the camp.

GANDHIJI'S LOSS OF FAITH: WHOSE FAULT?

The "New Republic's" attitude toward the question of India has recently been sujected to criticism from English sources. The argument runs that Great Britain is now sincerely desirous of effecting a satisfactory arrangement with India; that such an arrangement must necessarily be a compromise between the views of extremists on either side, and that there is good hope that a settlement will emerge from the Round Table Conference which has just begun in London. The question is then whether this compromise can be made acceptable to the Indian Nationalists, who has refused to be officially represented in the Conference. Our British critics maintain that American opinion is having an important effect on the attitude of the Indian Nationalists; that The "New Republic" is one one of a group of American periodicals and individuals encouraging them in an intransigence which might quickly disappear without that encouragement.

We think our readers will agree that such a view of the Indian situation is both naive and erroneous as to facts. The Indian Nationalists constitute a group of many millions of persons; even the English admit that those who will follow Gandhi, though not active party members, probably number thirty millions or more. They have waged their fight for many years. They know what they want, and as many of them have already demonstrated, they are willing to make any sacrifice, even to life itself, in order to attain their end. To suppose that such a group will base its tactics on advice from a few Americans seems to us to show that our English friends are guilty of wisrful thinking.

CRITICISMS JUSTIFIED.

Speaking for itself, the "New Republic" does not admit that it has encouraged an intransigent policy in India. It has asked that India be given the substance of independence through dominion status or otherwise, now or at a definite date in the near future. The British have been promising substantial independence to India for thirteen years. Our support of the aspiration of India can be called intransigent only on the theory that the British statesmen did not mean what they said, and now have no intention of carrying out their pledges. It is true that we have said some harsh things about British policy in India, and particularly about the treatment of the Idians in recent months. So far as we are aware, our sharp criticisms were and are justified by the facts. It is an elementary truth about human nature that we all try to avoid learning things which will distress us; and this principle is well illustrated in the indifference of liberal-minded Englishmen toward the imprisoinment of more than 25,000 Indians at the present moment, toward the use of the third degree, the refusal of food and water to prisoners, toward wholesale clubbings and, in many cases, the execution of individuals whose crime is patriotism.

SOME ANALOGIES.

There is an excellent analogy in the history of Ireland. The English have never found out, and do not know to this day, what the Black-and-Tans did in that country during the period before the creation of the Free State, just as Americans remain ignorant of what their soldiers have done in the Philippines, Nicaragua or Haiti.

All this is, however, less important at the moment than the immediate situation. What hope is there of a compromise at London, and on what terms? If such a settlement is achieved, is there any chance that it will be acceptable in India? If not, what next? We have no wish to venture upon prophecy; but it will at least be useful to indicate the points with which each side is most concerned.

INVESTMENT AND PRESTIGE.

Great Britain, then, is anxious to protect her investment in India, of several billion dollars, and her trade with that country which has normally been worth about a billion a year, but is now very much reduced because of the boycott. Moreover, it is England's misfortune that she is never able to think in terms of one country at a time in dealing with her Oriental problems. Just as the Indian Mahomedans hamper her in handling Palestine, so she considers that her prestige in Egypt, Asia Minor and, indeed, throughout the Orient, is an important stake in the Indian negotiations.

INTERNAL DISSENSION EXAGGERATED.

There is no doubt, also, that many Englishmen are sincerely concerned for the security of the special groups in India—the Mahomedans, the Sikhs, the Native States, and the victims of the caste system, the Untouchables. At the same time, there has been little or no attempt tto find out just how serious is the likelihood of trouble if the British power were withdrawn, which suggests that internal dissendon in India has been more an excuse for the English to hang on than a difficulty to be confronted with a view to seeing whether it cannot be solved. The fact that Mahomedans and representatives of the Native States in the Conference at London have agreed in advance that they want at least full dominion status for India shows that the danger of internal dissension can hardly be as great as some Englishmen have led us to believe.

"FOREIGN AGGRESSION."

Another aspect of the matter with which Englishmen are sincerely concerned is protection of India from foreign aggression. It would be comparatively simple to arrange, through the League of Nations, guarantees against aggression by any other power, such as Japan. There remains, however, the problem of guarding the northern border against Pathans, Afridi and Afghans. Also, the British for fifty years have been taught to think of Russia as a potential menace to India, and the Soviet propaganda among the Indians in recent years has not caused this fear to diminish.

CANNOT FIGHT INDIA.

Not the least important of English considerations in the Round Table Conference is the prospective financial burden upon themselves if a settlement is not reached. Should active resistance on a wide scale take the place of passive non-co-operation, the golden tide which has so long been flowing from India to England would be reversed. England simply cannot afford to fight India. The members of the present Government are well aware of this, and it is an important reason why they will make every effort to attain the most generous compromise they can in the Round Table Conference, and will regard its breakdown as a calamity.

"DELEGATES" FEAR INDIA.

What do the Indians represented at the Conference want? In view of the fact that the Gandists are not represented, the preliminary statements show a surprisingly draclic temper. They will demand, at least in the beginning, just about what Mr. Gandhi has all along been asking: The substance of independence, whether in the form of dominion status or freedom, with complete provincial autonomy and a strictly responsible central government. Specifically, they want control of their financial affairs and of the army, in order to end the condition where 60 per cent. of their revenues are spent for military purposes —ten times as much as goes for education, 80 or 90 per cent. of the men and almost 100 per cent. of the women are illiterate. They want recognition of racial equality throughout the empire—an extremely difficult question in view of the Australian and Canadian laws prohibiting Indian immigration. The delegates from India at the London Conference have, of course, one good reason for their intransigence. They want to go back to India. Even a Mahomedan or a representative of the Native States who seemed to truckle too much to the British would find his career cut short —which is itself a sufficient indication of the temper of India today.

GANDHIJI, A FANATIC?

What of the followers of Mr. Gandhi? British publicists are forever telling us that he is wholly unreasonable, a fanatic with whom it is impossible to negotiate, that his star has set, that he is now only tolerated by the younger men within his own group, that a settlement can be achieved behind the backs of the Gandhists, whose agitation will then dwindle away and disappear like that of the Irish Nationalists after the establishing of the Free State.

UNGRACEFUL CRITICISMS.

These observations might come with better grace from a country which was not holding Mr. Gandhi, and more than 25,000 of his followers, in prison. Moreover, it is fair to ask: How do the British know that Mr. Gandhi is unreasonable? When have they ever made to him what can fairly be called a reasonable offer? When have they offered to meet him in a conference based upon a definite promise of independence for India at a definite time? All his long life, Mr. Gandhi has sought the friendship and co-operation of the English in his aspiration on behalf of the people of India. All his life he has been met by arrogance, so social snobbery, by vague promises which have not been fulfilled, by half-hearted attempts at feeble reforms which in practice have come to nothing. If he is now unreasonable, if he now refuses to accept any more promises without a time limit, if he despairs of the good faith of all Englishmen, whose fault is it?

BRITISHERS' MISTAKE.

In our judgment, those Englishmen who advise that the Round Table Conference should work behind the backs of the Indian Nationalists, and arrange a compromise which will be put into effect inside a circle of British bayonets, are making a mistake. Even if the Indian delegates in London will accept such a compromise—and at this moment they say they will not what sort of conciliation of India can it be called which is doomed in advance to repudiation by at least thirty million of her people, including practically all her most intelligent and influential leaders? If such is to be the result, it would almost be better for the British to drop all their promises of reformation and continue to hold India, if they can by force.

PLEA FOR SWEEPING GESTURE.

The "New Republic" believes, on the contrary, that the views of the Indian delegates at London and those of the Nationalists at home are not so far apart as is supposed. We believe that unless the British are prepared to grant the substance of independence, they will no more be able to negotiate with the first group than the second. We suggest that what is now needed is an immediate and unqualified declaration by responsible British officials that they mean to give India full dominion status, to begin the process at once, and to terminate it within a definite brief period of years. The promise should be much more definite than Mr. MacDonald's statement on Monday that India must have that amount of self-government "essential to national self-respect and contentment." The other dominions, such as Canada, have the right to secede from the British Empire: a right which could not very well be withheld, since England could not undertake to hold a dominion by force. Why should not the same unequivocal declaration be made regarding India? There would be no better way of increasing the probability that she would remain inside the Empire. Such a sweeping gesture of good faith and good-will from England would change the whole moral tone of the Round Table Conference. It would make possible the acceptance of the results by the Gandhists, or at least by the overwhelming majority of them. It would undo some of the damage which has resulted from the procrastination of recent years. Instead of an almost certain debacle at the London Conference, it would give at least a fighting chance for a success.

# EVERY HOUSE A CONGRESS HOUSE

—:o:—

## Sirsi's Determination

### MANY VOLUNTEERS JAILED

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 22.

Consequent on Sirsi Taluka Congress Committee being declared illegal, signboards bearing that name are hung up on almost all houses. Eleven volunteers were arrested, eight being later released. The house of Sjt. Wamanrao Hodke, undergoing imprisonment was searched nothing incriminating being found. More raids are expected. The situation is tense.

Two Congress workers of Kittur District Belgaum were arrested under Sections 147, 148, 395 and 427 Indian Penal Code. Warrants against many others were reported pending.

To-day the Police carried on attachments in three houses for recovery of fines. Substantiate sentences having already been undergone. Four persons of Murgod were sentenced to ten month rigorous and Rs. 150 fine, in default three more months for cutting toddy trees; two of them were required to furnish security of Rs. 500 for one year, after release. Three of those convicted are already undergoing thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment in other cases.

Four volunteers were arrested at Bagalkot for taking part in Prabhat Pheri on Dec. 20.

# STOP PRESS.

SPECIAL SEATS FOR WOMEN.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Memorandum of Mrs. Subbarayan and Begum Shah Nawaz expresses opinion that it is vital that Conference should decide women's future position in the constitution. It expresses an apprehension regarding the attitude of Government of India and says that unless women's political status is dealt with now when the claims of others to special consideration are being settled it will be far harder to secure for it adequate examination later.

The Memorandum states that present property qualification results in great discrepancy between numbers of men and women voters and urges that women must be given due weight.

VOICE OF WOMEN.

Dealing with question of seats for women the memorandum accepts as the ultimate aim that women should compete on the same terms as men but refers to the difficulty women experience in other countries. It does not expect that the position in India will differ and therefore urges temporary reservation of small proportion of seats in view of the vital importance of women's voice being heard during the first important years of India's new life.

The memorandum stresses the necessity of arriving at no decisions regarding franchise and seats unless women's views are consulted and asks for an embodiment in the constitution of the principle that sex should not disqualify from serving the country. The memorandum does not examine in detail the methods for securing desired ends but willingness is expressed to put forward proposals under both heads.—Reuter's Special.

# RACING REFLECTIONS

—:o:—

## Star Of Italy's Brilliant Record.

(BY "PILOT").

Race-goers had one of their occasional good days last Saturday. For once in the way favourites obliged and most people were on good terms with themselves at the end of an excellent afternoon's racing.

Buland won the Windsor Plate with some degree of comfort and further nice prizes are within his compass this season. Because the favourite won few people bothered about Quincy his stable-mate. For a horse who had recorded a stylish success at an earlier meeting, the son of Verwood shaped very poorly in the Windsor Plate. There was none of the old fire and dash which characterised his success in the Plantation Plate. Has the old champion become unreliable and wayward? We wonder!

Walker is in great riding form this season and has steered six winners up-to-date. Barnett has also been in the limelight having caught the judge's eye on five occasions.

Sir Victor Sassoon's Star of Italy bids fair to beat the record of the great Orange William. The son of Caligula has now won two King Emperor's Cups, has been first in the Eclipse Stakes in two successive occasions and has also won the Viceroy's Cup. The second Calcutta classic would appear to be his for the asking. After his display last week nothing is likely to live with him over the mile and three quarter.

While no one will grudge Sir Victor Sassoon the brilliant success recorded by his great horse, regret is felt for Mr. Shantidas Askuran whose Welcome Gift played the role of runner up. It is good for racing that the big prizes should be evenly distributed and it is a pity that the much fancied Welcome Gift was a victim of the coughing epidemic which has so upset the training of horses at Headquarters at the request of numerous race-goers he must record a complaint in these columns. Punters were greatly inconvenienced on Saturday owing to the feat that only a few tote windows were operating on the Grand Stand. The W. I. T. C. has launched on an economical campaign, but this cannot be done at the expense of its staunch patrons and we hope to see enough windows open at the next race meeting.

The stewards of the Turf Club have been exercising commendable vigilance in the interests of clean sport. We should like to see them take a more serious view of the lack of perseverance on the part of jockeys in a race. Many of our practitioners in the saddle are a little too ready to accept the inevitable and many a horse which might get a place with a vigorous riding effort from its Pilot does not figure with prominence because of inadequate assistance from the saddle.

# INDIAN PRESS "DETERIORATING"

—:o:—

## Government's Concern

### HOW BABU GENU DIED.

DELHI, Dec. 22.

Official version of circumstances in which Babu Ganu, Congress picket, met his death while picketing in Bombay is contained in latest appreciation report of the Government of India. It is stated therein that some persons climbed on the lorry and assaulted the driver who was rendered unconscious and that the lorry moved on, out of control, and knocked down the volunteer who subsequently died in hospital.

PRESS DETRIORATING.

Government also state that deterioration of the tone of the press rapidly continues and while larger section of it encourages Civil Disobedience, a smaller section is giving direct or indirect incitement to crimes of violence.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN KARWAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Dec. 20.

An order under Sec. 46 of the District Police Act was issued by the Town Magistrate against six youths, asking them to remove themselves forthwith from the Municipal limits, because their movements were causing 'danger and alarm' to people frequenting the two local harbours, because of the watch some of them were keeping against the importation of certain foreign groceries ordered out by a grocer against the local Vyapari Sangh's mandate.

Three of them pleaded the absolute groundlessness of the allegation before the Magistrate and got themselves exempted.

Of the rest, Sjt. G. V. Gokarn, the local Dictator of the Satyagraha movement and Sjt. B. B. Mehta, another volunteer, were arrested for refusing to comply with the order, and were tried and sentenced under Section 70 to 15 days' R. I.

Sjt. M. S. Pinge, another young local volunteer has been nominated to the Dictatorship, in the absence of Sjt. Gokarn.

## "THAT DREADED SECTION"

—:o:—

### LAWYER HELPS 'LAYMAN'

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the heading "That dreaded Section" your correspondent 'Layman' asks certain questions. I think the main reason for his apprehens on is due to the judgment of the High Court in the case against the publisher of your journal.

With all respect to the arguments advanced and the judgment of their Lordships I may be permitted to put my views on the merits of the case. I have carefully read the report of the arguments advanced in the appeal by both the sides and the questions put by their Lordships in the course of the arguments. Two circumstances seem to have influenced their Lordships' judgment and one was, as was suggested by His Lordship the Chief Justice, that persons do not read the whole thing. Second consideration was as was advanced by the Learned the Hon. The Advocate General that the offending writing went further than the publication of the Police Ban in so far that the time and the place of the meeting was given in reproducing the contents of the "Congress Bulletin."

Taking the first consideration one has only to say that in the face of the presumption of innocence there is no reason why it should be presumed that people would only read the bulletin and not the Police Ban. This ought to be the proper way of looking at the thing, even if we assume that people do not read the whole thing because it is a known fact there are thousands of readers that devour almost the whole of the writing in the papers except those that are very busy and only glance over the important news in the papers.

The second consideration was that the time and the place was mentioned though it was not given in the Police Ban. But in this connection it must be remembered that just as the mention of the time and place would induce some persons to go, there is also a very great and equal possibility of many law-abiding persons and even those who may be in sympathy with the movement but who do not wish to risk being the victims of probable lathi charge, from not going to such a place of danger. The holding of the meeting was very widely circulated by the Congress authorities but looking to the fact that the Congress authorities would not and did not publish the Police ban it was imperative for the journal to give even the information of the time and place of the meeting with a view to warn its readers from being present in the danger zone even by pure accident.

In the light of this humble opinion of mine I think your correspondent would naturally be apprehensive, because as the judgment goes, in my opinion, most of the acts memntioned by him would come under the meaning of the much dreaded section.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. KARBHARI.
Advocate High Court.

Bombay, December 22.

# "INDIANS SUFFER UNDER GREAT HARDSHIPS."

## Justice Krause's Observations In Benoni Municipal Case.

—:o:—

### "THAT IS THE POLICY OF THE LAW".

The following report of a case decided by Justice Krause in Johannesburg will be read with great interest in this country:—

Before Mr. Justice Krause in the Rand Division Amod Karolia applied for an order on the Benoni Municipality to grant him a license certificate as a general dealer, butcher and native eating-house proprietor. The Benoni Council had refused his application on the ground that the locality was unsuitable. There had been no objection from any other quarter and the premises had been previously licensed. He declared that his application had not received a fair hearing, that the Council had no evidence on any of the objections authorised by the Ordinance and that the Council had decided his application on their prejudice against him as an Indian.

Mr. A. Hope (instructed by Messrs. Raubenheimer and Leavy appeared) for Karolia, and Mr. O. Schreiner (instructed by Messrs. Hull, Pearson and Taylor) for the municipality.

In his argument that the Council had no valid reason for refusing the certificate, Mr. Hope said the objection was apparently based in some measure on Karolia's lack of proficiency—not knowledge—of English and Afrikaans. The Courts had already held this to be a fatuous excuse.

Mr. Schreiner admitted that there was a fairly general prejudice against the extension of trading by Indians in municipalities, but denied that the municipality had been actuated by anti-Asiatic bias.

Mr. Justice Krause said it was difficult to find out what was in the minds of the councillors.

A POLICE REPORT.

Mr. Schreiner said that on the site of the premises a business had been carried on by a European since 1888 and now this year, when Karolia had made his application, it was made known for the first time that the Europeans were unable to make the business pay. According to a police report, illicit liquor selling was increasing in that area.

Mr. Justice Krause: But what has illicit liquor selling to do with a native eating-house? Everyone knows how, on the Reef, illicit liquor activities shift from one centre to another according to the actions of the police. One might go further and say that you must close down the mines because illicit liquor selling goes on near the mines. What has the legitimate, honest trader to do with illicit liquor selling? The municipalities have nothing to do with the suppression of this crime. That it is not a function of theirs has recently been established by the Appellate Division.

Mr. Schreiner admitted the Karolia should have been given an opportunity to meet the police objection, and he agreed that the Council should reconsider the granting of a certificate for the general dealer and butchery businesses.

The number of kafir eating houses in that locality was in excess of requirements.

"LET US BE FRANK."

"Let us be quite frank" said his lordship. A great, objection always stated against Asiatics is that wherever there are Asiatics Europeans cannot exist. That is notorious. They want, therefore, to eliminate the Asiatics. These very people, who are trying to curtail the activities of Asiatics, through thess pretexts the legislation gives them from time to time are making all these town councils dishonest interpreters of the law. Then there is considerable difficulty afterward in straightening out matters.

"We have to do justice as between man and man, whether they are coloured or white. Now they say that because Europeans cannot trade Asiatics shall not. Is that not absurd? The old complaint is that the standard of living of the Asiatic is lower than that of the European. I have been acquainted with this question on the Reef for many years. But if you can persuade the committee to reconsider this matter it will save me from making probably, some very strong remarks."

His lordship later remarked that the Benoni Town Council "put the blinkers on the public", so that the public could not see things in their proper light.

Mr. Justice Krause ordered the Council to grant the necessary certificate and pay costs.

COUNCIL CRITICISED.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Krause said it was notorious that on the Reef attempts were always being made to get rid of the Indian trader. In glancing through the report of the cimmittee of the Benoni Town Council he was struck by the fact that most of the questions put to Karolia, or the inquiries made about him, had very little, if anything at all, to do with any of the grounds which a local authority had the right to consider as grounds for refusing the certificate.

The legislation in respect of the granting or refusing of a licence especially in so far as it affected Indians, had a curious history. There was no doubt that the policy of the Legislature had been to eliminate and get rid of the Indian trader, but on account of difficulties it was hard to eliminate entirely, although an attempt was made to eliminate those who came from overseas.

For this reason the Legislature had given a handle to the local authorities. The policy was well known, but the law did not go so far as to give necessary power in every respect to carry out that policy. Consequently the local authorities were surrounded by a great many difficulties, and the Court had to unravel or solve them.

The Council's grounds for refusing the certificate not only sounded extremely ludicrous, but gave very serious thought of the mentality of the people called upon to decide the granting or refusing of a licence:

"For instance, I do not know why the Council's health inspector should be called upon to question Karolia on his knowledge of English and Afrikaans. Yet it is admitted that Karolia knew Zulu well, and this is the language spoken by his class of customer."

"SHREDS OF ELEMENTARY RIGHTS."

"The Court cannot be blamed in coming to the conclusion that the questions put to Karolia were merely a pretext for the purpose of finding a reason for refusing the licence. I must further comment upon the affidavit of the chairman of the Town Council's committee wherein he stated that the committee discussed every application on its merits. Now we see the merits upon which the committee relied. But the matter does not end there. Indians suffer under great disabilities and that is the policy of the law, and the duty is imposed upon the local authority of adjudicating justly upon the shreds of elementary rights left to the Indians.'"

There were strong indications that it was not a question of the number of eating-houses being in excess of requirements, nor the question of locality, but the question of colour. A body that had shown a disregard of the elementary principles of justice should be the last body to be asked to consider the rights of the Asiatic trader. There existed no valid reasons for the refusal to grant a certificate to Karolia, and for that reason, it would be futile for him to refer the matter again to the municipality.

## BATLIWALA AGIARI ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

—:o:—

The anniversary celebrations of the Batliwala's Agiari, situate at Tardeo Road (near Maneckji Petit Mills), will be celebrated on Friday next (26th instant), under the presidency of Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw, Kt. Jashan ceremony will be performed at 4-30 p.m. and a gathering will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when a choice programme of skits, music, etc., will be gone through. The functions are open to residents of Tardeo only.

## BARDOLI DAY AT NAGPUR.

—:o:—

### Women's Enthusiastic Response

(From our correspondent.)

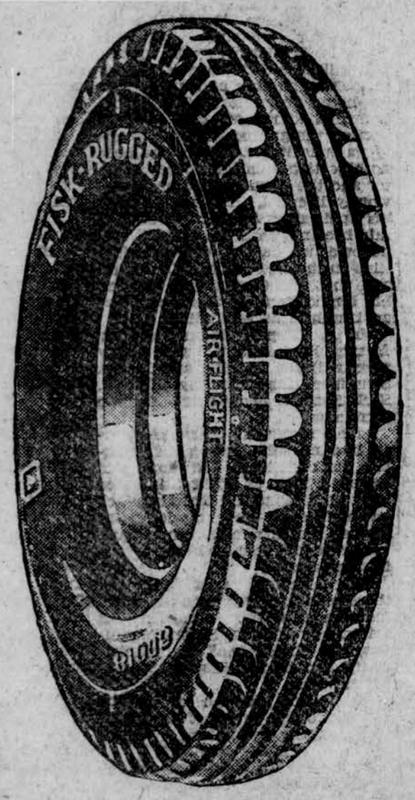
NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

Bardoli day was celebrated with great enthusiam on Sunday. The day began with flag salutation ceremony in the Chitnis Park, which was filled with a huge mass of people. The morning function was a clear evidence of the earnestness of the people.

Desh Sevikas were busy hawking khaddar on a large sale. The procession taken out for the function was the grandest ever beheld in Nagpur. There was complete hartal. About one thousand females participated in the procession.

Inspiring speeches were delivered by the members of the war Council.

# THE NEW AIR-FLIGHT PRINCIPLE




Inspect the new Air-Flight Principle Tyres by Fisk. They are outstandingly more advanced, more dependable in performance, more sensational in Riding Comfort than any tyres you have ridden on, regardless of make or price.

They embody all the engineering improvements, all the expert craftsmanship, all the accumulated knowledge of a firm with over 31 years of exclusive tyre building experience.

In excellence of construction and expert craftsmanship all Air-Flight Principle Tyres by Fisk are alike. In price they represent the best that money can buy in their respective price classes.

Every tyre is a First Quality Tyre, priced to fit your personal requirements and built to meet your most exacting demands.

From all good dealers throughout India and Burma.

## Tyres by FISK

*Fisk Tyre Co. (India) Ltd., Empire Automobiles Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.*

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## WRECKING THE LEAGUE?

(Continued from page 12)

ent League hero, was vigorously pushed, largely as a memorial worthy of this gentle brother spirit.

Balance over against these positivse land the regular World welfare activities of the League) the refusal of Great Britain's proposal for a Permanent Slavery Commission. Mr. Buxton's Lord Cecil's pleas were unanswerable and behind them bulked the silent cry of 5,000,000 of slaves suffering the extreme of brutality but all to no purpose. The Assembly also marked time on the question of minorities, not in the least surprising because of its delicacy.

IDEALISM.

So it happened that the idealistic keynote of the Assembly Session was struck by Britain's Foreign Minister, Mr. Henderson. One year ago his speech was surpassed in power only by that of Premier MacDonald. This time he stood out alone. In rugged language he faced the Assembly with its two unsurpassed opportunities, one to harmonize the Covenant with the Pact of Peace by a few amendments, the other to fulfil the pledge to the Covenant by putting over bonafide disarmament. The first of these almost went through a year ago and to satisfy a group of States was sent to a Committee to give a year for the delicate to prodigest and assimilate the proposed action. But this consummate chance to take war out of the Covenant and advance one mighty forward step towards indissoluble Peace was frustrated by that hidden force behind the scenes which has again and again opposed decided action ensuring both peace and security. Meantime the Report of the Committee who worked over the amendments needed to harmonize the Covenant with the Peace Pact was so large a victory in the fight against war that the postponement was a bitter draught to League lovers.

But the treatment which disarmament met was worse. Mr. Henderson had in his opening address put the case for this ideal with unusual clearness and force. We quote:

Nothing can make our peoples truly safe from war until a treaty of general disarmament has been made. Security is impossible if competitive military preparations continue as they are doing to-day. In our judgment the whole system of the Covenant rests on that. Therefore in accepting new instruments which are designed to complete or to strengthen the machinery of the Covenant on the side of security, we shall insert the condition that our acceptance of such measures shall only become effective when, on the other side, disarmament has ceased to be a mere phrase and has become a reality. We can never fulfil the purpose for which the League has been created unless we are prepared to carry through a scheme of general disarmament by international agreement. The authors of the Covenent never believed that international co-operation could succeed if national armaments should remain unrestricted, and if armament competition should revive. It was for this reason that they inserted in Article 8 the obligation to accept a general reduction and limitation of national forces by international treaties. That obligation has not yet been honored, though it was incurred eleven years ago. . . . By that obligation every Government Member of this League is bound. . . . Time and again the Assembly has renewed that undertaking.

It was only two years ago that a solemn resolution was adopted by the Assembly which declared that the present conditions of security set up by the Covenant, by the treaties of peace, by the reduction in the armaments of certain countries under those treaties and also by the Locarno agreement, would allow of the conclusion at the present time of a first general Convention for the reduction and limitation of armaments. Yet need I remind this great Assembly, two years have gone by and we have not made that general Convention. The pace is slow and the peoples of the World are growing impatient and doubtful, in many cases, of our good faith. . . . Unless naval disarmament can be made general, unless it can be completed by the reduction and limitation of land and air forces, the peace treaties will not have been executed, the Covenant will remain unfulfilled and the peace of Europe and of the World will not be safe.

That this appeal moved the Assembly was evident from the time of its utterance to the close of the gathering. Delegate after delegate recorded the will of his nation to peace through disarmament yet such was the pressure exercised that when the Assembly was faced with action, it refused to advocate the calling of the Disarmament Conference before the end of 1931. This abysmally disappointing turndown—double-sealed the defeatist character of the Eleventh Assembly.

M. Andre Maurois sketching in the "Geneva Journal" his portrait of the recent Assembly said:

The annual Assembly is more a religious ceremony than a parliamentary debate. The speakers without knowing it assume the tone of a preacher the word "peace" recurs here in each sentence as in other temples the word "God" and it is pronounced in the same manner. Each year in the first week of September a great orator (Father Briand, the Reverend David Henderson) preaches in the Assembly of the Nations a solemn sermon on a text from the Covenant. Then the Congregation chants its favorite psalms; Pasim 159. Disarmament Security; Psalm 163. Security-Disarmament.

The League has not yet reached the stage where like many of our state legislatures it is viewed as an institution of questionable value, a sort of perfunctory nuisance, or even a joke, but if its record of refusal to act upon the really great measures before it which provoked the sober protests of a number of its members and moved its great champion, Lord Cecil, to say of the Committee which refused to help the millions of chattel slaves to freedom "Without gross exaggeration it may justly be maintained that the results achieved by the Sixth Committee were absolutely nil," is not reversed and if the suspicion gains ground that the League controllers are playing European politics, its influence and perhaps its very continuance are threatened. Europe is in too unstable equilibrium, trembling on the brink of war or revolution, to endure an institution which can end war forever and yet will not. While the peoples of the world are a unit in favor of complete disarmament. to be subjected to the kind of manoeuvration exhibited in the last Assembly may not long be borne. The rapidly growing army of out-of-works and the abject poverty of nearly everyone in the larger European countries (with the exception of France) should lead the League of Nations to dare everything which has in it the promise of peace and to do it quickly.

We in America with our selfish tariffs, that are squeezing the life out of the rest of the world have just as much responsibility for conditions over here as any other country and with our growing intolerance of free speech, our reactionary courts and our insane expenditures for military purposes have quite as much reason to take heed as any other leading Power.

Doremus Scudder in Unity."

## STEP-MOTHERLY FINANCIAL POLICY

(Continued from page 6.)

effect that every pound taken away by authority is impoverishing the Home Market and depriving the Industry and Commerce of the capital which is indispensible to their successful development? Defence from belligerent aggression is the prime function of a Government, no doubt, but it is for equally essential function of the defence of the national industries and commerce that nations delegate their authority to the body corporate, the State.

STRATEGIC FORTIFICATION.

Tariff, therefore, is the strategic fortification. Every country in the world in the present, manipulates it for its sole good. India alone has till very recently been without it and when meagre defences were raised a large loophole was reserved to let in State aided competitors. The nascent and disabled industries of India had to swallow Imperial preference per force and not of their own free choice. That self-same vencered device is in fact diluted and in effect repudiated even by Britain's First-borns, the Dominions. Sir George cries for a sound Central Reserve or Federal Bank. India has wept for it long before Sir George's advent in India. She has decided for a State Central Bank and well nigh when his forebear was favourably envisaging the proposal he was pulled up by and back to Home for further instructions from London financial magnates and competing manufacturers. Government in India in the usual way slept over it and betook, as Sir George must be aware, to the traditional Fabian tactics of an enquiry of prolonged duration and indefinitely longer decision. The foreign experts may be financial savants but their administration is quite differently constituted and they cannot prescribe for such predatory devices of Reverse Councils or two shilling exchange.

MUST BE TRULY NATIONAL.

India does require a Central Bank of her device, as well nationalised as the Labourite at Home would transform the Bank of England. Is Sir George prepared to establish it? If otherwise, India will have no bantling of foreign contraption and parasitic in its consequences. Verily India is self-sufficient with natural resources and potential powers. Rich she is in material and men. She has not to seek for outside markets. Her own thousands of miles will absorb much of produce and products if administered for the sole interest of the sons of the soil. Even then she would grasp the hand of sincere and efficient co-operation for which Sir George advises her. Hitherto she had no pattern to copy and she naturally is ultra-cautious of the proffered design. In the empire she can strike a business bargain only with full freedom of contract and unalloyed fiscal autonomy. Any defect in her equality of status and curtailment of her powers of free business management will be but a camouflage disparaging and disrespectful and India will not grasp the prettily gloved hand of hidden mail fist which will bind her down again to economic subjection. However beautiful the parlour the cobweb is too transparent now to deceive her into it. Deeply has she learnt from Britain of altruistic facade that self-preservation is the first law of creation. Britain's First-born have, without any circumlocution emphasised it. They have all along acted upon it and will do so even at the risk of secession from the mighty mother of direct blood relationship. Any putative claimant for moulding India's destiny, if incapable of bringing about her fraternisation on equality terms, be he of whatever brilliance and magnitude of however high a meteoric career will be but an inert meteorite on the soil of India.

## DELHI LIQUORS PICKETS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Eight more persons have been arrested in connection with the picketing of the Messrs. Bholaram and Sons, Liquor dealers.—A. P.

## DR. TAGORE IN LONDON.

—:o:—

### To Stay There Till January.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rabindranath Tagore has arrived in London from New York. He has somewhat improved in health. He expects to stay there till January.—Reuter.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

| | Bombay, Dec. 22. | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 2,178 | bales |
| Central India | 4,960 | bales |
| Barsi-Nugger | 1,425 | bales |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 397 | bales |
| Berar | 2,876 | bales |
| Central Provinces | 3,699 | bales |
| Dhollera. | 249 | bales |
| N- W Provinces | 827 | bales |
| Rajputana | 507 | bales |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,431 | bales |
| Compta-Dharwar | 249 | bales |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 11 | bales |
| Egyptians | 2,044 | bales |
| Cotton | 20,853 | bales |
| Wheat | 7,379 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 439 | cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds | 114 | cwts. |
| Gingellyseeds | 2,190 | cwts. |
| Poppyseeds | 30 | cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 21,020 | cwts. |
| Castorseeds | 1,482 | cwts. |
| Rice | 21,807 | cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 3,503 | cwts. |
| Cottonseeds | 25,316 | cwts. |
| Gram | 915 | cwts. |
| Joowar | 117 | cwts. |
| Maize | 11 | cwts. |
| Barley | 102 | cwts. |
| Bajree | 526 | cwts. |
| Coal | 1,315 | tons. |

## THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/12. Highest Rs. 27/15. Lowest Rs. 27/6. Closing Rs. 27/8.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 26/2. Highest Rs. 26/6/6. Lowest Rs. 25/14. Closing Rs. 26.

## AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 20-12-30 1930-31 6650000 1929-30 6542000

Receipts yesterday 20-12-30 1930-31 21000; 1929-30 33000

Exports to date 20-12-30 1930-31 3756000; 1929-30 4003000

Stock at Ports 19-12-30 1930-31 4163000 1929-30 2642000

Stock at Interior Towns 19-12-30 1930-31 1811000 1929-30 1473000

Stock at Liverpool 19-12-30 1930-31 929000 1929-30 837000

Visible Supply 19-12-30 1930-31 8237000 1929-30 6407000

Quantity in Sight 19-12-30 1930-31 9899000 1929-30 10567000

Quantity out of Sight 19-12-30 1930-31 474300; 1929-30 6156000.

## GOLD AND SILVER

| | Bombay, Dec. 22 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold Ready | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| Mint Gold 1st Settlement | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Mint Gold 2nd Settlement | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| Silver Ready | 44 | 6 | 0 |
| Silver 1st settlement | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd settlement | 43 | 12 | 0 |

## Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The local market ruled firm today with marked absence of sellers. Recent sellers were inclined to cover even at a loss to-day which stiffened prices. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing and professional Bears are also covering. The market opened at Rs. 176 for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 178. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 with a good undertone. Prices advanced to Rs. 179/8 and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M Rs. 178/8
Oomra, Dec-J Rs. 145/12
Oomra March Rs. 148/4
Bengal D-J Rs. 128/8
Bengal March Rs. 131/4

## COTTON TENDERS.

| | Bombay, Dec. 22. To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| F G M G Bengal | 900 | 8000 |
| Fine M G Oomra | 200 | 800 |

## SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

| | Bombay, Dec. 22. | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 122.90 | plus 2.00 |
| June | 117.90 | pluus 1.70 |

## PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Dec. 22. |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6-5-0 |
| Wheat May | 4-0-3 |
| Rapeseed | 8-2-0 |
| Castorseed | 7-0-0 |
| Cottonseed | 2-6-0 |
| Groundnuts | 6-8-0 |

OLD CROP

| | |
|---|---|
| Miraj/Sangli | 196/206 |
| Coompta | 191-209 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 220/245 |

## READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 22

75 Birla Bros. Indore 147 1/2
62 Gokaldas Dossa Ranpur 150
50 Gokaldas Degaon 158 1/2
50 Motiram Vaghji Shegaon 152 1/2
63 Motiram Vaghji Shegaon 1521/2
100 Colaba Land Indore 152
60 Chacheti T and Co. Amraoti 152
50 Chachi Benares 149 1/2
100 Othman Suleman Nagar 140
59 P. R. Vakharia Baramati 148 1/2
100 P. R. Akola 149 1/2
53 P. R. Khirakya 156
64 Bombay and Co. Maheji 139
212 Viram Ladha Darwah 150 1/4

A scene from "The Hidden Treasure", featuring Eddie Polo, which will be shown at the Globe shortly.

Dorothy Mackail and Jack Mulhall in the "Children of the Ritz", which will be shown at the Pathe this week.

A scene from the "Flight", featuring Jack Holt, Lila Lee and Ralph Graves, which is being shown at the Wellington, this week.

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## INTERESTS OF BRITISH RACE.

### Primary Concern Of British Empire.

### N. RHODESIAN COLONISTS RECAPITULATE PRINCIPLES OF TRUSTEESHIP AND REPUDIATE THE LEAGUE

A White Paper "Correspondence with regard to native policy in Northern Rhodesia" (Cmd. 3731), issued last night by the Colonial Office, puts on record the views of those British settlers in Rhodesia, and possibly elsewhere, who disagree flatly with the modern governmental view in regard to native administration.

PASSFIELDS' REPLY

Replying to representations from the elected members of the legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia dissenting from the Colonial Office memorandum on native policy in East Africa, and asking that a deputation might come to England at the public expense to consult with the Colonial Secretary, Lord Passfield wrote (September 20):-

I is necessary to discuss them since the views expressed are wholly irreconcilable with the considered policy of his Majesty's Government. As the difference of principle is so profound and I have no intention of departing from the general line of policy laid down in the White Paper of 1923 and the Memorandum, a conference can have no useful result, and therefore I do not feel justified in placing the expense of a deputation on the funds of the protectorate.

THE "REPRESENTATIONS"

The greater part of the White Paper is taken up with the "representations" to which Lord Passfield thus replied. The following are extracts:—

British colonists . . . hold that the British Empire is primarily concerned with the furtherance of the interests of British subject of British race, and only thereafter with other British subject protected races, and the natinals of other countries in that order.

The natural trustees of barbarot and less-developed races are heir more civilised neighbour. Trusteeship has been exersed by the white settlers and he successive Administrationsof Northern Rhodesia, and the ettlers and the officials have yet t learn in what way, if any, they ave failed in this duty. They recognise their responsibilities and, subject to the primal necessity of their own survival and Progress, fulfil them honourably. If and when they fail in this respect, they will not resent admonition or advice.

"UNCALLED FOR"

The assumption of trusteeship by the Imperial Government is uncalled for, and inadvisable since that Government cannot know as do the white settlers in the country living among the natives the needs, the opportunities and the capabilities of races who are as unknown by as unknown to the Imperial Government. Interference directed by uninformed or misinformed authority resident many thousands of miles away in the relation and affairs of the white settlers and the African races can lead only to resentment and antagonism.

The settlers will through this policy be forced to renounce thier natural concern for peoples whose protection and development have now been undertaken by others. Thus the no doubt well-intentioned efforts of the would-be trustees will be defeated. British settlers will decline to immigrate into any protectorate where they are subjected to injustice and permanently denied the rights of self-government attained by their fellows in Great Britain and its colonies. The Protected territories will cease to progress, and British colonisation will no longer maintain far less extend the Empire. This is on the presumption that the policy referred to prevails.

It is, however, not improbable that the virility of our race may manifest itself in other directions. The unanimous opposition of the white population may take another direction. The settlers may determine to remain and strive for progress despite obstacles. Faced wih the declared determination of the Imperial Government to prefer the interests of alien and barbarous races to those of their own, they may seek and find sympathy and aid: (interested though it may be) from neighbouring colonies enjoying freer institutions and more equitable opportunities.

THE LEAGUE DISOWNED

The white population will emphatically dissent from the major proposition enunciated in paragraph 2 "that the interests of the African natives must be paramount," and they will deny that Great Britain is burdened with the responsibility of the trusteeship therein defined. They are more capable of exercising any such trust, and of dealing with its problems and responsibilities.

The adjective "sacred" defining "trust" calls for explanation and elucidation. Any undertaking entered into with the League of Nations by the British Government has been assumed without the knowledge or consent of, and without consultation with, the peoples of this territory of Northern Rhodesia, white or black, and no mandate from that body is needed or calls for recognition. The natives of this territory are not coerced by the whites and the whites will not submit to coercion by their fellow-British subjects resident in Great Britain.

(The policy of the paramount interests of the natives and British trusteeship was set forth in the Kenya White Paper of July 1923, by the Duke of Devonshire, the Conservative Colonial Secretary, and was reaffirmed by Lord Passfield's Memorandum this year.)

Miss Hira as the "Victim" in the picture "Matt-ka Sadhu" or "Devil of the Cave" produced by the Kohinoor United Artistes being shown at Imperial (commencing from 20th).

Richard Barthelmes, who appears in "Out of the Ruin", to be shown at the Pathe this week. The story of the play is by Sir Philip Gibbs.

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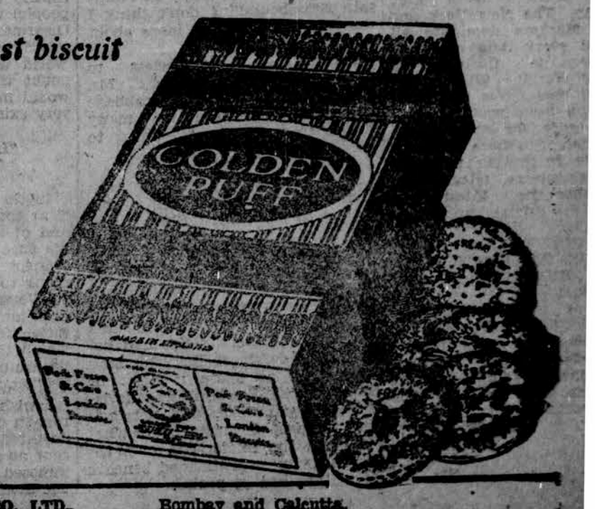


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## INTERVIEWING G. BERNARD SHAW.

Speaking generally famous people are disappointing creatures to meet, that is if you wish to preserve your capacity for hero worship. In fact, persons who are famous for what they have done or written should not be met in the flesh. You should only meet those who are famous for what they are.

G. Bernard Shaw, with his usual perversity, has to be placed in both categories, for G. Bernard Shaw himself is as remarkable as the works of G. Bernard Shaw. He has the faculty for not being disappointing; and in consequence my interview with him will remain as one of my most treasured recollections.

Mr. Shaw has a reputation for being rather inaccessible to would-be interviewers, and it was with some misgiving that I found myself faced with the task of "running him to earth," and persuading him to sit for a special portrait for a new literary paper in London. A friend of mine suggested that the only way to do it was by sheer check. The method did not appeal to me, however, and accordingly I decided not to try any rough stuff, but to approach him through his secretary. We corresponded and we talked over the 'phone, but the new portrait still remained a vague hope, writes 'G. W" in "The Christian Science Monthly.

Eventually I paid surprise call at his flat in Whitehall one morning, and asked not for G. B. S. but for his secretary. She came and, when I explained my business, said she would ask Mr. Shaw now, as he happened to be in. In a few seconds a tall, sparse, upright figure appeared; a firm, full voice greeted me, and my hand was grasped by a hand that was like that of a young man's. Mr. Shaw led me into his room and we talked.

I felt immediately that I was in the presence of a great man, and yet I could talk to him as one young man to another. He put me completely at my ease, whereas a lesser man might have abashed me. Consequently, the result was a conversation and not a lecture. Mr. Shaw is still bubbling over with vitality and makes youth seem an eternal thing. But he has in addition the mellow courtesy which youth so often lacks.

I have spoken of Mr. Shaw as one person, yet it is a commonplace of literary criticism that there are two Mr. Shaws, one, the reformer and philosopher; the other, the sharp, red-headed imp that revels in perversity. I felt that, too, but I should rather put it this way. When I went in I saw Mr. Shaw as a very vital, courteous gentleman, a humanitarian, the friend of the bottom dog. Suddenly, in the course of our conversation, I saw his intellect begin to work, and then it was I realized that when that intellect was moving toward the solution of a problem, Mr. Shaw the Reformer and Mr. Shaw the Wit stood like myself, outside, and waited for the result.

All the while, however, there was liable to jump out that sharp little imp that delights in saying perverse things; the one that writes the letters to the papers, and puts rather inconsequential bits of pert-humour into the serious passages of Saint Joan; the one which perhaps put forward half in jest in the "Apple Cart" the suggested union between England and the United States.

I have already spoken of the welcome, which I received from Mr. Shaw the humanitarian; but when we began to talk business "the imp" began to show through. I told Mr. Shaw what I wanted—that he should sit for a special pen portrait. Whereupon the "imp" jumped out and remarked that there were too many portraits of him in existence already—a remark which the serious Mr. Shaw backed up by saying that he was very busy and was afraid that he had'nt the time.

I said, that the last thing which we should wish to do would be to turn him from more important work; but would it not be possible for us to send an artist to sketch him while he worked? Mr. Shaw objected that it would be discourteous to ask an artist to draw him under such unfavourable circumstances. He asked who the artist was. I told him—he was a well-known black-and-white artist of the older generation.

Mr. Shaw knew him and again insisted that he would dislike being so discourteous to so capable an artist as not to give him a proper sitting, which was impossible. Eventually he agreed to the suggestion on the condition that I should explain the position to the artist and apologize beforehand for the discourtesy.

I had gained my first point, but I was to fail in my second request. I wanted him to write an article for us. At this suggestion the "imp" jumped out and asked, "Have you any money?" But, I understood that imp; it is a Celtic imp; and I also am partly Celtic. So I answered, "Personally, I have none or practically none; but I believe that the proprietors of the paper have a little."

"imp", looking at me humorously from under the bushy eyebrows of Mr. Shaw, I told him. "They'are sound enough", he answered. "But an American syndicate is willing to pay me so much for anything 'I care to write." He named a figure which was much more than we should be likely to pay, so I answered: "Surely, sir, you wouldn't expect humble people like ourselves to enter into competition with an American syndicate?"

He smiled and explained that he was much too busy working to write articles. I though I might interest him by the subject of the article, and asked if I might mention it. "There'd be no harm in that," he answered, with perhaps an echo of Irish brogue. The subject was "On Living Down Unpopularity," and I suggested that it might refer to General Booth and A. J. Balfour; but I remembered, and doubtless Mr. Shaw remembered, that it might equally well refer to himself.

Immediately a change came over him. I saw that his intellect took hold of the idea suddenly, as a sprinter starts off at a pistol shot; and by the quick, tremulous light in his eyes I was able almost to gauge the speed, certainty and flexibility of that extraordinary human mentality which has produced masterpieces of literature, but which might, I think, just as easily have produced statesmanship or scientific discoveries.

Looking over Mr. Shaw's shoulder I caught the eye of his secretary. Her smile seemed to suggest encouragement and congratulation. My shot had gone home. The subject was a really Shavian one and Mr. Shaw began to expound it. Already I saw that excellent article in print.

He spoke chiefly of General Booth; of his early difficulties, and how he was misunderstood. He finished by pointing out that Booth was never unpopular with those who knew and understood him. He stopped speaking; and after a pause I suggested: "Perhaps that is the root of the article." "No!" answered Mr. Shaw, "I haven't time, and I've dealt with the already in "Captain Brassbound" I don't think I want to say anything more about it."

I knew that it was useless to pursue the matter further. Mr. Shaw doesn't boil his cabbage twice. There are too many things to write about and to do.

I thanked him; arranged the hour for the artist's visit, and turned to go. Mr. Shaw was still thinking. Perhaps he was still turning the subject over in his thought, and possibly some day I shall see that article in print. Or it may be that he was recalling how the heretic and charlatan of the nineties had become the foremost English Man of Letters; or, again, it may be that the "Celtic Imp" was devising new paradoxes and perversities to save his master from what is often the misfortune of the great—being overwhelmed beneath a feather bed of praise.


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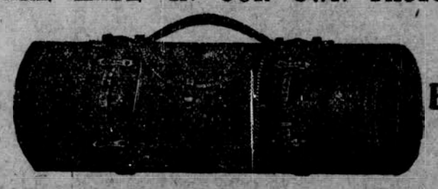
Ordinary with 2 Pockets  Best Waterproof with 2 Pockets

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## DISARMAMENT AND BRITAIN.

### International Principles Neglected.

Miss H. M. Swanwick writes in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—It is unlikely that any of the critics who regret what they consider to have been the timidity of the British Government on the Preparatory Commission would refuse (in the words of Dr. Clark) to "support any practical measures for limitation of armaments that may be found in the draft convention when the Commission has completed it," if they can believe that the limitation agreed upon is a limitation to a reduced amount of arms or men and not to an increased amount. The question is not whether we are prepared to support the better, even if a very small better, against the worse, once a definite plan is offered. The question is whether in discussions of international principles such as should take place at Geneva, it is right for progressive and pacifist Governments to abandon their own principles in favour of those of a reactionary and militarist Government such as the present French Government, and in so doing align themselves against the progressive and pacifist party in France, as well as against other countries demanding not only limitation but reduction of armaments.

OLD DIPLOMACY AGAIN

People seem to be led away by analogies of old-time diplomacy, and neglect to develop the new technique made possible by the existence of the League. On a Commission like this, where the best scheme for discussion at a future Disarmament Conference is under consideration, it seems to me that every State member of the League (at least) should put forward the policy which its Government thinks to be for the good of the whole. No member should whittle down its proposals for disarmament to their minimum, because inevitably the Conference will begin where the Commission left off.

I know that we should be told that "France" would not consent to attend a conference whose agenda she had not entirely approved It is possible that the existing French Government, if it were still in power, might refuse to attend; but even in such a case the progressives in that country and other countries would have received a stimulus and a rallying-point which could not but have, in time, a marked effect. France might, perhaps, be absent from the conference, but all the world—including Frenchmen—would know why. If we take the other alternative which might easily be that "Germany" (and in that term we must include not only the present Government but a very large and rapidly growing number of the people) would refuse to attend a Disarmament Conference that promised nothing—again, all the world would know why. Can we doubt which of these alternatives would most gravely imperil the very existence of the League?

"LIMITATION" AND "SECURITY"

In the latter case it would be clear that the "limitation" of arms and of men that M. Poincare and his successors have always contemplated was limitation for Germany to conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, without any consideration for her "security"; limitation for France to any amounts which the existing Government in its exclusively Nationalist view of its "security" chooses to demand.

I wish from my heart that European conditions could be so adjusted that Germany could accept as a benefit the disarmament imposed upon her by force. But the invasion of the Ruhr, the tamperings with Separatism, the curse of Reparations, and the attitude of the League Powers towards German minorities make it really indecent to preach to Germans the advantages of the abolition of conscription. Some of your correspondents have been arguing in defence of conscription. If it is good and necessary for France, why not for Germany? Germany has been invaded more recently than France and has a much more vulnerable frontier


for your Christmas cooking... recipes for
CHRISTMAS PUDDING & MINCE PIES
by
Mrs. ELLIOTT,
graduate of the Chicago School of Domestic Economy and authority on cooking in India

RICH CHRISTMAS PUDDING: ½ lb. suet, 2 ozs. flour, ½ lb. each of raisins, sultanas, breadcrumbs and mixed candied peel. ½ lb. each currants and almonds, 4 eggs, 2 tablespoonsful Cocogem, 1 wineglass rum or brandy, ½ an oz. each mixed spices, powdered nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 gill milk, 2 ozs. sugar, 1 lemon.

Skin and chop suet finely. Clean all the fruit, shred peel, and chop lemon rind. Put all ingredients into a basin and mix well. Add milk, stir in eggs one at a time, add rum or brandy and Cocogem, also the juice of the lemon. Work the whole thoroughly for some time with a spoon so that the ingredients are well blended. Put into a well buttered pudding basin or cloth, if the latter, butter and flour first. Boil for four hours and heat up again the day it is required. Serve with butter, sauce or pour brandy over and light. Sufficient for eight people.

SHORT PASTE: Rub ¼ lb. Cocogem lightly into 1 lb. flour. Add one teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful castor sugar and the yolks of two eggs, and if necessary a little cold water. Roll out to ¼ inch thickness and line large patty pans with it.

MINCE MEAT: 1 lb. each of chopped suet, apples, 1 lb. currants washed and picked, 1 lb. raisins stoned and quartered, 1 lb. castor sugar, ½ lb. sultanas, ½ lb. mixed candied peel, 2 lemons, ½ pint Brandy, ¼ oz. each of powdered mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Mix all the ingredients well, press into a jar cover closely and store for at least two weeks before being used.

To make pies, fill short paste with Mince meat cover with paste, brush lightly over with cold water, dredge with castor sugar and bake in moderately hot oven for 30 minutes.

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| Kaga Maru .. | 5860 | 30 Dec. | 13 Jan. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @12 Jan |
| *Uwa Maru | 11000 | ... | @27 Jan |
| Tokushima Maru .. | 5976 | 17 Jan. | 30 Jan. |
| *Geneva Maru .. | 6785 | 17 Jan: | 24 Jan. |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | ... | @10Feb. |
| Fango Maru .. | 6893 | 30 Jan. | 13 Feb. |
| Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 11 Feb. | 23 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @24Feb |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 21 Jan. | 7 Feb. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 5 Feb. | 22 Feb. |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 19 Feb. | 26 Feb. |

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|---|---|---|
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| Sumatra Maru .. | 24th Dec. | 8th Jan. |
| Shinsho Maru .. | 4th Jan. | 12th Jan |
| Hamburg Maru | 9th Jan. | 22nd Jan. |
| Hague Maru .. | 22nd Jan. | 31st Jan. |
| Havre Maru .. | 23rd Jan. | 3rd Feb. |
| Borneo Maru .. | 8th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |

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# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## PRE-X'MAS SHORT COVERING.

## General Improvements.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

To-day there was impressive short covering which resulted in general improvement. In view of the X'mas holidays, shorts preferred to square up their floating short interest. The technical situation of the market had strengthened owing to recent long liquidation and to-day's move was most natural. There was good demand for mill shares which in the absence of offerings resulted in rise of about Rs.5/- to Rs. 10/-. Bombay dyeing opened at Rs. 643/- and closed at Rs. 652/8. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 262/- and firmed upto Rs. 268/8. Century shares opened at Rs. 235/- and advanced Rs. 7. Pearls gained Rs. 3/-after opening at Rs. 225/-

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 643, 47, 44, 52.
Century 235, 42.
Colaba 106, 8.
Crescent 71.
Fazul 362, 65, 64, 68.
Indore 330, 31.
Madhowji N 32.
Nagpur 352, 57.
New Great 156, 60.
Pearl 225, 28.
Simplex 68, 66, 70.
Swadeshi 262, 67, 65, 71.
Burma 455, 57, 56, 61.
Hydro. 104-6, 5-10.
Tram 15-10, 16-14.
Deff. 270, 77, 75.
Ord. 22-6, 23-6, 4.
Bundi 12-2.
Indian 167, 73.
Katni Ord. 141, 45.
Alcock 155, 62.

Bombay Burma shares ruled rather firm with good enquiry. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 455/- and by the close buyers paid Rs. 461/-. Tata steel shares both ordinary and deferred also joined the general improvement. Ordinary opened at Rs. 22/6 and after gaining full one rupee closed at Rs. 23/4. Deferreds opened at Rs. 270/- and after touching Rs. 277/-closed at Rs. 275/-. Cement shares also ruled steady with slight improvement in values.

### MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 297-8 |
| 50 Apollo | 3-0-0 |
| 10 Bom. Cotton P. | 3-12 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 130 |
| 250 Bom. Dyeing | 652-8 |
| 250 Bradbury P. | 160 |
| 250 Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 Century | 242-8 |
| 500 Ceural India P. | 444-6 |
| 100 Central India | 357-8 |
| 100 Colaba | 108-12 |
| 100 Cooria | 147-8 |
| 100 Crescent | 71-4 |
| 250 Currim. | 62-8 |
| 250 David | 110 |
| 250 Dawn | 510 |
| 200 Ed. Sassoon | 50 |
| 10 E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-6-6 |
| 100 Elphinstone P. | 20 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 5-12 |
| 250 Fazulbhoy | 368-2 |
| 100 Finlay | 77 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 170 |
| 100 Gokak | 120 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1405 |
| 100 Indore Malwa | 331-4 |
| 100 Jamshed Pref. | 60 |
| 250 Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 11-0 |
| 100 Khatau | 102-8 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 134-6 |
| 250 Laxmi | 907-8 |
| 100 Madhawji | 32-8 |
| 250 Madras United | 275 |
| 1000 Manekji Petit | 730 |
| 100 Meyer Sassoon | 45 |
| 1000 Morarji | 354-6 |
| 50 Mysore | 105-0 |
| 200 New Great P. | 146-4 |
| 200 New Great | 160 |
| 100 New City | 60 |
| 250 Pabani | 120-0 |
| 250 Pearl | 228-2 |
| 100 Phoenix | 292-8 |
| 10 Premier | 1-0-0 |
| 100 Shapurji | 5-12 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 1450-0 |
| 250 Simplex | 70 |
| 100 Swan | 75 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 271-4 |
| 25 Tata P. | 14 |
| 25 Tata | 30 |
| 500 Vishnu P. | 567-8 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1380 |
| 1000 Western | 690 |

BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-50 Baroda | 69-12 |
| 50-25 Central | 14-8 |
| £10-5 Eastern | 74 |
| 500 Imperial | 1206-4 |
| 500-125 Imperial Contr. | 300-0 |
| 100-50 India | 81-8 |
| 5 Union | 3-3-6 |

CEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 12-2 |
| 70 Gwalior | 74 |
| 250 Indian | 173-12 |
| 100 Katni 1st P. | 103 |
| 100 Katni 2nd P. | 104-0 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 553-12 |
| 100 Katni | 145-0. |
| 10 Punjab P. | 9-10 |
| 10 Punjab | 7-14 |
| 100 Shahabad | 130 |

INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Jupiter P. | 8-2 |
| 15 Jupiter | 7-12 |
| 15 New India | 14-14 |
| 200-100 Oriental | 1550 |
| 10 Vulcan | 5-3-0 |

ELECTRIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad | 121-4 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. P. | 940 |
| 1000 Andhra Val. | 583-12 |
| 50 Bom. Tram P. | 65-10 |
| 50 Bom. Tram. | 116-14 |
| 100 Tata Hydro P. | 105-0 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 105-10 |
| 1000 Tata Power P. | 1050-0 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 410-0 |

RAILWAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Pramij | 807-8 |
| 100 Amritsar Patti | 113-12 |
| 100 Central Province | 90-0 |
| 100 Dho. Barramati | 89 |
| 100 Guzrat | 66-0 |
| 90 Mandra Bhon | 65-0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 678-2 |

MINING.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Central India | 2-0 |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 13-8 |
| 150 Tata Steel 1 P. | 122-8 |
| 100 Tata Steel 2 P. | 44-4 |
| 30 Tata Steel D. | 275-0 |
| 75 Tata Steel | 23-4 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 162-8 |
| 80 Bom. Uganda | 16-0 |
| 250 Bom. Steam P. | 200 |
| 250 Bom. Steam | 158-2 |
| 50 Bom. Telephone | 40-12 |
| 8s. Brit. B. Petrol | 3-4-6 |
| 125 Bom. Burma Old | 461-4 |
| 50 Bom. Burma New | 175-0 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 105 |
| 15 Scindia | 6-1-0 |

## MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

B C Rate T T 115 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 December.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 31/32 December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Months 940

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 76 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 98 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 21/32 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/4 22nd instant.
Japan/London 2/0 9/16 20th instant.
London/Paris 123.60 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.76 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.00 20th instant.
London/Italy 92.5 20th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 19th instant. £4-5-1-1/2 20th instant.
Silver London Ready 14 5/8 19th instant 14 5/8 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 14/11/16 19th instant 14 11/16 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 31 7/8 19th instant. 31 15/16 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent 19th instant. 2 1/2 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Months 2 5/8 per cent. 19th instant. 2 9/16 per cent. 20th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per sent. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent. 6 Months 4 per cent. 12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

NEW CROP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 135/140 |
| Mathia | 135/142 |
| Khandeish | 139/149 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 144/153 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 153/167 |
| Barsi/Pandherpur | 144/157 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 141/150 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 150/155 |
| Indore | 150/155 |
| Ujjain | 184/188 |

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 2 9/16 p. c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/2 p. c.
One Month 3 1/2 p. c.
3 Months 4 p.c.
6 Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate:—6 p.c.

Tone of Silver:—Id/c. No special feature.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

## Shorts Covering And Trade Buying

## OVER 3 MILLION BALES HELD FOR 3 YEARS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points in sympathy with Liverpool closing prices. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as later on prices assumed hardening tendency under short covering and trade buying. The ginning report made to 12th December was 13,260,000 bales against 12,835,000 ginned to 30th November. There was nothing particular in this report as it was in line with general expectation. Ginnings to 12th December in past seasons were as under:—

| Season. | Bales. |
|---|---|
| 1930-31 | 13,260,000 |
| 1929-30 | 13,462,000 |
| 1928-29 | 13,148,000 |
| 1927-28 | 12,072,000 |
| 1926-27 | 15,541,000 |
| 1925-26 | 14,332,000 |

The market remained very steady and recorded a rise of 15 points. Just at about close there was some profit-taking and the session ended in a rise of 8 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 9.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 9.54c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. The business was limited and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 1 point to 5.31 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 3 points and Egyptian cotton prices improved 2 to 7 points.

### SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN ACREAGE.

The cotton decline has extended to approximately nine and a quarter cents for near months under liquidation, Southern hedging and scattered selling, owing to additional bank suspensions and the weakness of the Stock market. It later rallied on trade buying, covering and some speculative buying based largely on the strengthened technical position. The present prices are regarded as insuring the prospects of a substantial reduction in acreage and the financial situation in the South indicates reduced use of fertilizer next season, but on the average trade is doubtful of a sustained advance, pending more marked improvement in trade. The Chairman of the Farm Board stated that cotton has suffered the worst effects of depression. In addition to the Stabilization Corporation's holdings of 1,300,000 bales, the Co-operative interests hold 2,000,000 bales, which they will be able to hold for three years.—Reuter.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market looks steady on better trade support. The main interest shortly will be on January New York tenders. It appears the Stabilization Corporation holds 13 lakh bales in addition to 20 lakh bales held by Co-operatives and the sufficient carrying premium in distant months may not allow heavy tenders and this may lead to some advance on further 'short' covering and month-end calling by Spinners and Shippers. Our advices from Japan state widening of mill margins and mills have sold during November a very fair volume of yarn and cloth.

Egyptian Government's second crop estimate is 8,190,285 Cantars out of which 2,198,629 Cantars are Sakels. Our friends in Alexandria write: 'As to Uppers the demand is very good and it is probable that not a single bale of this growth will be left unsold. Arrivals of Uppers continue very small as the cotton is held up-country. Actual engagements of this growth appears to be fairly important and prices are rising daily.' Ashmouny which used to carry a premium of about 200/450 points, over Liverpool-Americans, is to-day 34 points, and much cheaper than Strict Good Middling Americans 1-1/8". We understand this style has been sold up to 1932 and therefore recommend buying July Uppers or Sakels against sales of Americans."

### PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 9.73 (11.53 a. m.)
N. Y. January Lowest 9.60 (Opening.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 20th instant as under:—

11-45 a. m.: Liverpool: Scattered buying, scarcity of contracts, small market.

Reuter's cable: New York 20th Dec.

New York market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by covering by shorts and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expectted) 5.40 Difference 141 points equal to Rs. 62/-.

Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 176 equal to 3.99: Difference; 141 points equal to Rs. 62/-

New York May (Close) 10.29 equal to 5.14: Difference 115 points equal to Rs. 51.

Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 176 equal to 3.99: Difference 115 points equal to Rs. 51/-.

Liverpool.—New York.

(At N. Y. Close at Liverpool due) Jan. 63, May 51 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 20th Dec. 1930.

Stubbs:—Market badly shaken this week by drop under five pence consider healthier but erratic fluctuations probable opinion still decidedly bearish.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends: —

New York. Short covering. Trade buying. Less bearishness.

## HEAVY SELLING IN WHEAT

—:o:—

### Linsced Tone Quiet.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The following cables are received to-day from Liverpool, London, Chicago and Argentine:

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Dec. close at s. 4/3 7/8d.—1/4d.
Mar. close at s. 4/5 3/4d.—1/2d.
May. close at s. 4/7 1/8—5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Dec. per bushel dol. 76-5/8—1/4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 79-5/8—1/4.
May per bushel dol. 81 unchanged.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 10.59 up 4.
Mar. 10.59 up 2.

BUENOS AIRES LINSEED CABLE.

"Recent decline due to continuation ideal harvesting weather. Favour covering "shorts" around present prices."

WHEAT CABLE: (from London.)

"Cheap offers Argentine and heavy shipments from Russia keep Liverpool considerably below American and Canadian parity. Pressure Argentine and Australian offers may cause unsteadiness but any unfavourable American weather for Winter crop or early closing Argentine Canal Navigation should improve tone."

LINSEED CABLE: (from London)

"Argentine Government estimate below general expectations but we maintain our estimate about 23 lac Tons given earlier this season. World's Linseed supply abundant. Barring small reactions, look around 9 Cents due uncertainty Peso Exchange, financial conditions and bulk crop remains unmarketed.

Argentine Government estimate Wheat Crop 73.86000 Tons: Linseed Crop 21,44,000 Tons.

American Winter Wheat acreage 42,042,000 acres, Condition 86.3 per cent."

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago.)

"Market closed easy. Prices declined on lower Winnipeg market and realising."

Liverpool Cables:—Wheat free offerings Argentine, Australia and Russia.

## B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

—:o:—

Timings of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains on and after Friday (December 19) are as under:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

| | | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 8 | Up | Passenger | 5 20 |
| ,, 20 | ,, | Punjab Bombay | 5 55 |
| ,, 20 | ,, | Punjab-Bombay Express | 5 55 |
| ,, 2 | ,, | Gujarat Mail | 6 45 |
| ,, 10 | ,, | Kathiawar Mail | 7 50 |
| ,, 16 | ,, | Frontier Mail | 8 35 |
| ,, 12 | ,, | Passenger | 14 25 |
| ,, 4 | ,, | Kathiawar Express | 19 5 |
| ,, 6 | ,, | Passenger | 20 45 |

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

| | | | H. M |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 9 | Down | Passenger | 7 15 |
| ,, 3 | ,, | Kathiawar Express | 9 10 |
| ,, 15 | ,, | Frontier Mail | 13 10 |
| ,, 11 | ,, | Passenger | 13 35 |
| ,, 19 | ,, | Bombay Punjab Express | 17 5 |
| ,, 1 | ,, | Gujarat Mail | 21 5 |
| ,, 5 | ,, | Kathiawar Mail | 21 20 |
| ,, 7 | ,, | Passenger | 22 5 |

AT BALLARD PIER.

H. M.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only, for Homeward passengers) arrives 8 45

On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from

# SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22.

City of Rayville, Ricca, New York.
Circassia, Munro, Liverpool
Lichtenfels, Ottmann, Karachi
Hatimuru, Williamson, London
Jalaputra, Roy, Rangoon
Hutkhola, Hughes, Rangoon
Jalaviyaza, Taylor, Calcutta
Sidra, Vablish, Borneo
Benares, Toursell, Hamburg
Sumatra, Lavaguino, Java

DEPARTURE

Dec. 23.

Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah

LOADING

Dec. 22.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Karachi.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.

S S City of Reyville:—The L Edward Ltd steamer City of Reyville arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Circassia:—The G T Company's steamer Circassia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 48 passengers.

S S Hatimuru:—The M M Company's steamer Hatimuru, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavyaza:—The S S N Company's steamer Jalavyaza, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The S S N Company's steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, December 22.

No.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 27-12, M M and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
5 Aquileia, Genoa, 25-12, L T and M F.
6 M V Sumatra, Genoa, 2-1 S T & M Co.
8 City of Rayville, U S A 4-1 L Edwards Ltd.
10 Dumana, London, N F M M & Co.
13 Hallartus, Dunkirk, 24-12, J Finlay and Co.
15 Lichtenfels, Antwerp, 24-12 L Edwards Ltd.
16 City of York Liverpool 27-12 K. Nixon Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 Jalapuutra, Rangoon N F. Scindia S N Co.
3 Bankura, Persian Gulf 24-12 M M and Co.
7 Orna, Calcutta, 24-12 M M & Co.
9 Hankow Maru, Kobe 25-12 O S Kaisha.
10|11 Honolulu Maru, Kobe, 22-12, O S Kaisha.
12/13 Gairsoppa, Karachi 23-12 M M and Co.
15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 23-12 T Morrison and Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Oostcappelle, Malabar Coast, 24-12 Merchant S N Co.
B Nurmahal, Rangoon 28-12 T Morrison and Co.
F Rizwani, Jeddah, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.
H Indira Malabar Coast 22-12 The New Bombay S S Ltd.
L Rahmani, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

—:o:—

FROM LONDON
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Naldera 3-1-30. P & O S Co.
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 6-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM HULL.
Bassano, 22-12-30 J F Co.

FROM OSLO.
Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genora 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna, 25-12-30 L T O.
Himalaya, 25-12-30 L T O.

FROM NEW YORK
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Lango Maru 30-1-31 N Y K.
Alipore 28-12-30 P & O S N Co.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hallartus, 24-12-30, J F Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of York, 27-12-30 K N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 24-12-30 M M and Co.
Varela N F M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 24-12-30 L Edward

FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru O S Kaisha

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura M M & Co.
Varela M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels L Edward.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hallartus, J F Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Alavi, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Hatipura M M and Co.
Havildar, T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.

Indira 20-12-30
Ahmedi 20-12-30
Vita 20-12-30
Comorin (boats) 20-12-30
Rawalpindi 20-12-30

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22

S S Almkirk, Agents L Edwards Ltd fro mHamburg:—96 cases lamps; 35 cases beer; 48 cases paper; 280 cases slates; 71 cases cardboards; 78 cases machinery; 150 cases vegetable products; 22 cases camphor; 85 cases globes; 20 cases ghee; 140 cases wire netting; 33 cases medicine; 99 bundles steel circles; 200 bundles y m squares; 37 bundles tubes; 30 dms zinc white; 596 drums chemicals, 175 drums m a foil; 45 drums dyes dry.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Dec 22

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—51 bales animal skin D Yacubzadah; 12 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co; 7 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 34 bales animal skin H Cosman and Co; 1? bales animal skin H Jeewan and Co; 12 bales animal skin G Trading Co; 9 casks bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 735 cwts linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 2 bales woollen carpets H M Ghazenfer.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-4
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/3
4 per cent. Loan due 1954-87 Rs. 89/3
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/3
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/2.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 83/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10
5 per cent. Loan due 1939 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-43 Rs. 94
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 100/11
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/9
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1918 Rs 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71|10.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1976 Rs. 71|10.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/3
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101|9.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101|9.

FORWARD RATES.

7th Jan. 1931 Settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-2-0
5 p. c. 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0
Tone of Market.—Shade steady.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J 1

REGD. NO. B 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1930.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of Insurance business
J2

## WRECKING THE LEAGUE?

—:o:—

### CANDID CRITICISM BY AMERICAN PUBLICIST.

What ails the eleventh Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations? The two weeks that preceded it revealed a totally different Geneva from those of previous years. Where were the crowds on the "qui vive" to learn and see all they could of the "Societe des Nations", storming the meeting place, getting into close touch with all sorts of strange nationals, breathing about the Secretariat and Labor Office and the Representatives of Member Governments a brotherhood consciousness a l the more pervasive and powerful because of the humor and naivete of its expression? This year the Assembly met in more comfortable quarters, the "Batiment Electoral," but the homelike feeling (bad air to the contrary notwithstanding) of the old and impossible 'Salle de la Reformation", all the more effective because impossible, was gone. The vividness of the picture of a united World, the dynamic appeal of the Assembly every time it met in that first decade, profoundly realized by everyone fortunate enough to be present and share it, was unfellable and unforgetable. But last month's meeting lacking this environing power, was able to feature something like the professional and blase atmosphere of a typical American state capitol.

Within the "Batiment Electoral" the proceedings were mournfully prosy. Empty seats by the score while the doors were besieged by would-be spectators from all points of the compass emphasized the tendency to red tape. The ablest speeches awakened moderate applause in sharp contrast with the enthusiastic reception of other years. Finally instead of the story of some large product brought forth through the pangs of forensic conflict between earth's giant leaders as the outcome at Geneva this year, the eager visitor was led to the bedside of Horace's laboring mountains.

This Assembly had the opportunity of achieving the most notable record in League history, the ground for it had been thoroughly prepared and the World expected it. But M. Briand's opening address, which was scheduled to give the keynote and storm the grandstand, proved as he himself dubbed it "a mere precautionary platitude" and served notice on mankind that this meeting was bound to stop far short to its possibilities. "What the League," said the French Foreign Minister, "must try, above all, to avoid is any such feeling of disappointment among the nations as might result in a loss of confidence in itself."

PESSIMISM.

This pessimistic forecast was reenforced by two other opening speeches from Delegates of Holland and Denmark the latter of whom quoted the British Premier as having said after the close of the London Naval Conference "The nations are evidently on the way to return to their pre-war mentality," a sentiment repeated by Lord Cecil at the recent meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and, added the Delegate, "Lord Cecil recognized that, in the last few months, the movement of peoples toward the ideal of lasting peace has rather been losing ground, but like Mr. Henderson he still hoped that the spirit of peace would prevail." With such an introduction one scarcely wonders that the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" giving his view of the entire Eleventh Session should have written these words:

The eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations is approaching its end. It promises to be one of the most barren sessions ever held, and seems likely to justify the quip that the League of Nations touches nothing that it does not adjourn. . . This is serious, not only because the reputation of the League is likely to suffer, but still more because it is a symptom of international unrest. Everybody is nervous and pessimistic, and there is a general feeling that the future is uncertain. So far at any rate as Europe is concerned, the international situatoin is worse than it has ever been since 1920.

One of the gravest symptoms is the attitude of France. Never before have French tactics been so obstructive, not even in the days of Poincare. The whole conduct of the French Delegation here justifies the suspicion that M. Briand's scheme of so-called European Federal Union was an indication of a turning away on the part of France from the League of Nations and an attempt to provide a substitute for it. The whole aim of French policy during the present Assembly has been to prevent any extension of the power and influence of the League. France has played the part of a wrecker.

This sweeping judgment may be justified by all the facts, though not by those available to outsiders. We cannot believe that the League is going to be wrecked, though this year's voyage showed officers and crew navigating the dangerous waters of defeatism with a double-mindedness of control that might easily end in disaster. There were quite a few features of this anniversary which tend partly to modify the disappointment created by the Assembly. One of these was the readiness to criticise and tell the truth irrespective of whom it hit. Much of this boldness is associated with the Delegates of smaller States. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and others took the League severely to task for its failure to live up to its duty, and these criticisms were richly deserved. For has there ever been a deliberative assembly whose praises year after year were so persistently sung by its members gathered in annual session as that of the League of Nations? This complacency has now passed on to some of the leaders and culminated in M. Briand's outburst, "So long as I am where I am, there will be no war. I will not allow war to be let loose upon mankind again." Without doubt if this will to peace actually dominates this great Frenchman, his claim to world statesmanship is safe.

It is also to his credit that he should have engineered to the front his proposal for a United States of Europe. He saw, as all the outstanding leaders here do, that for that continent it is "Union or Death". And the Assembly gave him all he asked in instituting a thorough study both of the situation and of means to secure great end. But what is not so estimable if true, is the charge made by the "Guardian's" correspondent, that the French Minister desires to corral the hegemony of the new Europe for his Government whose policy since the war has not shown her to be worthy of it. For if any continental nation possesses the requisite power to lead, it may be argued that Germany comes nearest to it. But better far for Europe and the World will be what promises to develop, namely, that no one Power or group of Powers will come out ahead in this struggle for the "summum bonum" of continental unity. What seems most needed and likely to eventuate is a combination not so different from the American Union where no State ever has grasped or ever will hold the reins.

CONFERENCES.

Some other good things were done at Geneva. An Opium Conference was called for next May. Progress in dealing with prostitution was reported and farther advance planned. Better organization of the Secretariat was provided for after such voluminous discussion that matters of salary, promotion, permanency, pensions and the like came to assume the proportions of the most important business before the Assembly. The Convention on Financial Assistance was enacted easily because of its relation to the Sanction Complex. It belongs to the category of force-measures to ensure security which have their base in fear, harking back to Wilhelm II's "Schrecklichkeit." The work among refugees, so nobly carried on by Fritiof Nansen, a perman-

(Continued on Page 8).

## SEPARATION OF BURMA

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### Prime Minister's Attitude

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Das Gupta who was prosecuted at Yamethin and directed to enter into a bond having failed to furnish the security has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. Accused requested that he placed in "B" class bu the was ordered to petition to the Government.

SEPARATION QUESTION

The President of the General Council of the Burmese Association (Chithlaing Section) has wired to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State thanking them for not making a declaration regarding the separation of class but he was ordered to peti-Burma until the facts were considered by all interests and final opinion expressed.

Mr. U. Ni, leader of the National Parliamentary Party and Deputy President of the Council has telegraphed to the Chairman of the Round Table Conference approving of the attitude of Mr. Shiva Rao and Mr. Mody against the separation of Burma before the constitutional questions had been definitely settled.—A. P.

## THAT RANPUR INQUIRY

### "Misleading Accounts" Contradicted.

Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Misleading accounts of the enquiry held by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad at Ranpur into allegations made against Sub. Inspector Shahabudin have appeared in the Press. The investigation by the District Superintendent of Police was a departmental enquiry and the procedure followed was that laid down in the Police Manual.

Mr. Vithaldas Doshi, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Ranpur Municipality did not sit with the District Superintendent of Police during the enquiry. His connection with the proceedings was that he represented the complainants and produced the witnesses before District Superintendent of Police. After the statements of complainants had been recorded Mr. Vithaldas Doshi was asked to withdraw and he did so and the rest of the enquiry was made in the presence of the Sub Inspector and his defence witnesses only.

The statement that 500 witnesses were ready to be called in support of the allegations and that the District Superintendent of Police stated that the evidence already recorded was sufficient, is misleading. It was represented him that there were many witnesses who were prepared to depose against the Sub Inspector on the same points as those on which he had already examined 24 witnesses. The District Superintendent of Police pointed out that it was entirely unnecessary to examine numerous witness on identical points.

The District Superintendent of Police refused to give the statements recorded by him on the ground that the enquiry was a strictly departmental one. Moreover, an assurance was given to him that what transpired at the proceedings should not be divulged to newspaper representatives. This assurance has not been honoured.

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Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Thirty-two more prisoners sentenced for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement have tendered apologies to Government and have been ordered to be released on condition that they will not take part again in the movement. Twenty-four of these prisoners were sentenced in West Khandesh District, four in Nasik, three in Broach and one in Kanara.

CASES WITHDRAWN IN CASE OF 120

During the month of November cases of 120 persons accused before the various courts in the Presidency of offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement were withdrawn on the accused tendering apologies and giving undertakings not to take part again in the movement.

## *CRISIS FOR THE LEAGUE.*

### *Viscount Cecil's Grave Warning.*

### Disarmament And World Peace.

RUGBY, Dec. 20.

Viscount Cecil in an appeal for disarmament issued through the League of Nations Union says that 1931 promises to be a critical year for the League of Nations, "for it will depend upon the movements of public opinion during that year whether the first World Disarmament Conference which will probably assemble at the beginning of 1932 is to be a farce or reality. Unless that Conference results in a treaty which will stop competition in all forms of armaments, subjects them to effective limitation and brings about such substantial reductions as are clearly intended by Article Eight of the Covenant and anticipated by the defeated Powers at Versailles from the promises made to them by the Allies, the edifice of International peace will be shaken.".

Referring to the draft treaty he says that it is not perfect, but it can be the basis of an effective Disarmament treaty. "It will be of the utmost value if in the intervening period public opinion can be aroused, informed and convinced of the need of all round reduction so that it will require the Governments to propose the lowest possible figures for insertion into the treaty at that Conference.—B. O. W.

## Find Of Bomb-Making Materials.

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NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Tied up in a red handkerchief, a number of glass pieces and a quantity of explosives were discovered by a sweeper who went in to clean up the Jailors office in the Central Jail this morning. The sweeper picked up the bundle and placed it on the office table where it was subsequently opened by the Deputy Superintendent of the Jail. It is stated that it contained materials for bomb making. The police are making enquiries.—A. P.

## THE "REVOLUTIONARY" IN CLASSICAL PHYSICS.

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### Sir. C. V. Raman

In connection with the award of Nobel Prize to Prof. Sir. C. V. Raman, F.R.S. "Svenska Dagbladet," a Swedish daily of the 14th November, 1930, says:—

The scientific research work in India stands now-a-days very high. At the Calcutta University, which was founded in 1857, are besides Raman several Physicists with world-known fame like Professor Debendra Mohan Bose, Ghose Prof. of Pure Physics, Prof. Phanindra Nath Ghosh, Ghosh, Ghose Professor of Applied Physics, etc. To the star class and the probable Nobel Prize candidates of the future belong the Astrophysicist Prof. Megh Nad Saha of the Allahabad University.

In connection with the centenary celebration of the Academy of Sciences Russia, Raman as representative of India passed through Upsala in 1925. At the celebration in Russia, the Soviet Government took the opportunity to show its great and strong sympathy with the orient and the whole thing was directed against England. Raman proved himself fully equal to the occasion. He made an endless number of speeches which said absolutely nothing, but delivered with lively gestures banding his fist to the table making everybody roar with applause. After that he has been looked upon as a very temperamental and dangerous Bolshevik, although his active propaganda is only known to have been limited to his taking part in the revolution of classical Physics. But in this unbloody revolution, he has taken a most prominent part.

## SJT. VITHALLBHAI PATEL'S HEALTH CAUSES CONCERN

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### Bombay Patidars' Protest Meeting.

To express feelings of anxiety towards the failing health of and to condemn the unbecoming treatment meted out to Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, the Ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in jail, a public meeting of Patidars of Bombay under the auspices of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj, was held in the Hirabaug Hall on last Sunday at 6 p.m. Dr. Purshottamdas Patel presiding.

DR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Patel in the course of his presidential address said that Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel had once humorously remarked that he was living between Simla and Delhi. Was it for that remark that he was kept till recently in the Ambala Jail? When the news of his bad health leaked out, he was examined by the Government Doctor, and further the speaker was informed that he would be transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and that he (the speaker) would be granted an interview after his transfer. As everybody knew then, the venue of his transfer was all of a sudden changed and he was taken to Coimbatore in the south—not via Bombay but by a round-about route. In reply to his telegram to the Madras Government, the Jail Superintendent had sent a message that the next date for interview, which fell on December 26, was already availed of by the other party, he would be given a change in the middle of January.

FAILING HEALTH DUE TO OLD AGE.

The speaker further stated that he was in correspondence with those persons at Madras, who were taking keen interest in the state of health of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel. Their latest communication was that there was no cause for anxiety. The immediate need was to put him under the treatment of private doctors. On account of old age, he was failing in health, and the jail-life had told upon his physique to a very great extent. They were there to protest against the indifference of the authorities towards such a great personality.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

Sjt. S. J. Amin, Solicitor, moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Patidars of Bombay, held under the auspices of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj, views with anxiety the ill-health of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel in Jail and condemns the unbecoming treatment meted out to him and the indifference shown by the authorities in respect of lack of facilities of his special treatment by the private doctors."

DR. PATEL TO START SHORTLY.

Dr. Patel expressed his desire to do the same, and to start for Coimbatore shortly.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted as also another congratulating Sharimatis Gangaben Patel, Shantaben Bhaskar Patel and Gangaben Dahyabhai Patel, was moved by Shrimati Kusumben Purshottamdas Patel and, being duly supported, was unanimously passed by the meeting.

## THOMAS HARDY AS SCHOOLBOY.

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### Beaten By Old Woman With A Broom.

Interesting stories of Thomas Hardy as a schoolboy are told by Mr. Charles Lacey in "The Dorset Year Book" published by the Society of Dorset Men in London. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Lacey was born at Charminster, near Dorchester, 87 years ago, and attended the British School in Greybound-yard, Dorchester.

"One of the cleverest pupils was Thomas Hardy, who was always ready to help the other boys with their lessons," he writes.

"In South-street, where the Wesleyan Chapel now stands, was a little shop kept by an old woman. To enter the shop one descended a step. The boys sometimes threw Hardy's cap down into the shop, and when he entered to retrieve it the old woman beleboured him with a broom."

This is the twenty-sixth year of issue of the Year Book, which contains many pictures and stories of Dorset.

## DEATH DUE TO RUPTURE OF SPLEEN.

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### MEDICAL EVIDENCE AT INQUEST OF SJT. BAJPAI

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Kalishankar Bajpai, who had received injuries on the 13th instant near Royal Opera House under circumstances already reported in these columns. It will be recalled that a huge procession was going along Opera House with the remains of Babu Ganu for cremation at Chowpatty which was stopped by the police who told the processionists to go to Sonapur at Queens Road. As the police thought that the crowd was obdurate, a lathi charge was resorted to, in which several persons, including the deceased, were injured. The deceased was taken to the Congress Hospital, but as his condition was found to be serious he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At the inquest on Monday, Sub-Inspector Dongre of Lamington Road Police Station said that on the 13th instant he received a telephone message from the J. J. Hospital and he immediately went there. He found the deceased in a precarious condition. At first he refused to make any statement, but later he stated that he had sustained injuries at the hands of the police at Girgaum Road.

Coroner: Did he say anything else?

Witness: No.

Coroner: Was there any lathi charge?

Witness: There was a lathi charge under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, as the crowd was rowdy.

Gowrishanker, brother of the deceased stated that the deceased had received bayonet wounds.

The Coroner pointed out to the witness that there was no medical evidence to that effect although the police would be justified under the Police Act to use bayonets also to disperse the crowd if orders were given by the Commissioner of Police. Medical evidence showed that death was due to the rupture of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict according to medical evidence.

## Lady Pickets Sent To Jail.

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### *VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN CHAKLA STREET*

Intensive picketing of foreign cloth shops which has become part of the life of the city resulted in the arrest and conviction of two ladies at Chakla Street, Bombay, on Monday morning. A Muslim merchant who purchased a bale of English cloth and was removing it in a hand-cart was stopped by the eevr-vigilent pickets, among them being two ladies.

CROWD COLLECTS.

In the name of the country the fair pickets appealed to the merchant not to remove the stuff but the latter would not agree. A fairly large crowd collected on the scene and it is said two youths,—who were later arrested and acquitted on account of meagre evidence,—stretched themselves on the ground to prevent the hand-cart from moving on.

PICKETS ARRESTED.

Finding that the pickets were stubborn in their resolve, the merchant sought the intervention of the police who arrested four persons. They were:—

Miss Sita Povayya, a lady hailing from Coorg.

Miss Mani Anklesaria belonging to a respectable Parsi family.

Mr. N. Y. Nagarkar and Mr. Govind Dhondoo, two boys.

All of them were produced before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court and charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

Haroon Ellias the complainant, in his evidence stated that he purchased some English long cloth from Chakla Street and was having it removed in a hand-cart when the accused came and obstructed the hand-cart.

The second accused clung to the bale of cloth and the third accused laid himself prostrate on the ground. The first and the fourth accused also helped the other in holding up the hand-cart.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Deputy Inspector Raje stated that he went on the scene at the instance of the complainant and found the first accused leaning on the bale of cloth in the hand-cart. When questioned the ladies refused to allow the hand-cart to proceed and witness, therefore, had them arrested. The complainant then pointed out two boys, the third and the fourth accused, whom the witness also arrested. Witness, however had not seen the last two accused obstructing the handcart at the time he was there.

LADY PICKETS CONVICTED.

The next police witness also said that he had not seen the last two accused obstructing the handcart. The Magistrate acquitted the last two accused for want of evidence.

As regards the ladies he sentenced both of them to four months' simple imprisonment.

## CHIRNER CASE HEARING TO-DAY.

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(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Dec. 22.

The Chirner case is postponed till to-morrow.

## MR. MHATRE RELEASED.

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### Experiences In Trichy Jail.

(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 19.

Messrs. B. J. Mhatre, of Malad, Bombay and D. Chandra Raj, Polamur, West Godavary who have been serving their respective terms of sentences in Trichy Central Jail were released to-day.

Interviewed by a press correspondent he made the following statement: "I was removed along with Dr. Naik, Prof. Bhagavat of Poona Tilak Mahavidyalaya from Rajmundry to Trichy Central Jail. Some of the Bombay Satyagrahis are laid up with high fever and are still kept in the Block. I was kept in quarantine for some time where I was attacked with dysentry. I was then removed to hospital for treatment and remained there till two days ago when I voluntarily prayed my discharge from the Jail hospital. The least said about the hospital treatment the better. Prof. Bhagavat has run down in weight owing to attack of intermittent fever. He is still in the hospital. The kitchen room is infested with flies which contaminate the food and thereby cause disease etc. Drinking water too contributes its share to the spread of the disease. Though the Trichy jail has its own milch-cows, it is a pity that adulterated or diluted milk is given to the patients. Some improvements have been made, no doubt, in the way of supplying all available vegetables instead of green stick which was used through out the season."

## ANOTHER ASSURANCE OF "CAREFUL CONSIDERATION."

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The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the telegram of the President of the Deccan Merchants' Association dated 19th December 1930.:

"His Excellency desires me to acknowledge your telegram [illegible] December. He is giving your request his careful consideration."

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.